

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy, Temp. 22-23 (71-73). Wednesday, variable. LONDON: Tuesday, rain becoming clearer, Temp. 21-24 (70-72). Wednesday, clear. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Tuesday, sunny, Temp. 34-37 (75-82). NEW YORK: Tuesday, sunny, Temp. 65-68 (20-21). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

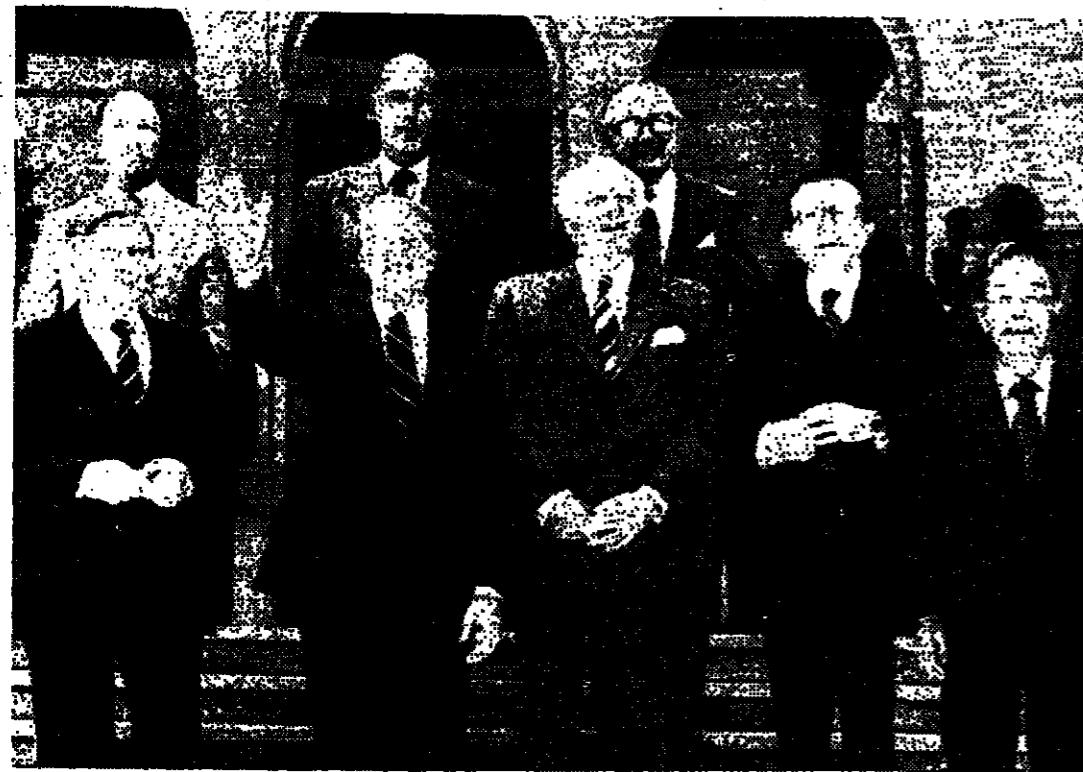
No. 29,683

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1978

Established 1887

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune



Leaders at the Bonn summit meeting strike a pose at Villa Hammerschmidt after yesterday's morning session. In the front, from left, are Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, President Carter, President Walter Scheel of West Germany, Premier Giulio Andreotti of Italy and Premier Takeo Fukuda of Japan; behind are Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, and Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain.

## 3 Foreign Ministers Arrive

## Aides in U.K. for Mideast Talks

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 17 — The foreign ministers of the United States, Israel and Egypt arrived in England today for the latest round of Mideast peace talks.

Apparently in response to a threatened Palestinian terrorist attack, elaborate security measures were in effect, including tanks and armored personnel carriers surrounding the lounge at Heathrow Airport where Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan arrived.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus

Vance was rerouted to Manston Air Force Base 60 miles from London as a security precaution.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel arrived tonight. The three were expected to meet informally tonight at Leeds Castle, a 1,000-year-old fortress chosen because of its defense. The formal two-day talks are to begin tomorrow.

There was little optimism that the talks would produce a breakthrough, because of substantial differences between current Israeli

and Egyptian proposals on the future of the Palestinians.

The resumption of a formal dialogue is the principal objective of the conference. If arrangements can be made here to establish the machinery and agenda for such talks, then roving U.S. Ambassador Efraim Apter might travel to Egypt and Israel to help the process along.

According to an article in the English-language Jerusalem Post, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat diverged from the public Egyptian position in a meeting last week near Salzburg with Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, but an Egyptian government statement issued today sought to suggest that Mr. Sadat had not gone beyond his government's officially disclosed position.

According to the Israeli newspaper article, which was attributed to a nongovernmental source, Mr. Sadat agreed that Israel could maintain a military force on the West Bank during a five-year transition period, that it would have some status in administering the West Bank with Jordan and the residents of the area that Israeli settlements would be allowed to remain, that areas from which Israel withdraws would be demilitarized, and that minor border modifications would be acceptable.

Similar conditions would apply to the Gaza Strip. A formula was suggested to ease Israel's concern over giving up air bases in the Sinai.

Mr. Dayan said that there was "plenty of room for discussion on both sides," but ruled out talks based on the Sadat-Weizman meeting.

One of the government-controlled Cairo dailies, al-Akhbar, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Egypt Hopes U.S. Is Led To Take a Broader Role

By Marvin Howe

CAIRO, July 17 (NYT) — Egypt hopes that the foreign ministers' meeting this week outside London will prepare the way for direct U.S. intervention in the Middle East peace process, or at least establish the procedure for further face-to-face talks with Israel, according to Egyptian officials.

The officials indicate that they do not expect the talks to bring significant progress toward reconciling Egyptian and Israeli ideas for peace, but that they would be satisfied if the talks produced a clear demonstration of what they describe as the Begin government's "inflexibility." If this were to happen, they reason, the United States would be under pressure to step in with suggestions.

President Anwar Sadat appears to have changed his strategy from general criticism of Israeli policies to pointed attacks on Prime Minister Menachem Begin and, to a lesser extent, his foreign minister, Moshe Dayan.

Egyptian officials and the government-controlled media launched direct attacks on Mr. Begin after Vice President Mondale's visit here July 3. The anti-Begin campaign was stepped up when Mr. Sadat what was described as "more than successful" talks last week in Austria with Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres and, later, with Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman.

"Begin is the main stumbling block to a Middle East peace settlement," a senior Egyptian official declared, adding that the foreign ministers' meeting should expose the Israeli prime minister's intransigence.

## Yemeni Council Elects Saleh as New President

BEIRUT, July 17 (UPI) — The Yemen People's Council today elected Lt. Col. Ali Abdullah Saleh as president to succeed Lt. Col. Ahmed al-Ghashmi, who was assassinated three weeks ago, the Iraqi news agency said.

The agency, in a report from the Yemeni capital of Sanaa, said 76 members of the 96-man council voted for Col. Saleh, 19 were absent and one abstained.

Col. Ghashmi was killed on June 24 when a booby-trapped briefcase brought by an envoy from neighboring Southern Yemen exploded. His predecessor, Lt. Col. Ibrahim al-Hamdi, was assassinated 10 months ago.

The new president was appointed deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and chief of staff after the former president's death.

The Israeli Cabinet yesterday delayed for a week consideration of new peace proposals by Mr. Sadat, and all but foreclosed independent foreign policy efforts by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman by ruling that negotiating representatives of Egypt and Israel must be "reciprocal" in ministerial stature.

Mr. Weizman had received the proposals from Mr. Sadat in a meeting near Salzburg last week.

The Cabinet said in a communiqué that the authority for negotiating with Egypt "or with any state in a state of war with Israel" rests only with the government and

## Begin Defends Position, Says Egypt Defames Him

JERUSALEM, July 17 (WP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin last night defended his stance in efforts for a Middle East peace settlement and accused the Egyptian leadership of "defaming" him.

Speaking to the Herut faction of the Likud coalition, Mr. Begin referred to criticism of his foreign policy, saying "The leaders of Egypt do not cease defaming me. This time, unlike my habit, I shall not turn a deaf ear.

In the world, a campaign is being waged for my resignation. I am being termed an obstacle to peace. To my mind, I am indeed an obstacle. An obstacle against capitulation. Together with my colleagues in the government, the Knesset, the faction and the movement."

Mr. Begin reportedly has grown increasingly irritated by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's preference for discussing the issues of a peace settlement with Israeli leaders other than Mr. Begin or Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

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The Cabinet said in a communiqué that the authority for negotiating with Egypt "or with any state in a state of war with Israel" rests only with the government and

those authorized as its representatives.

In his only reference last night to Mr. Weizman, the prime minister said that he had received the Sadat proposals, adding, "We shall discuss them at next week's Cabinet session."

Government sources said that Mr. Weizman's forays into foreign policy were sharply criticized yesterday by several Cabinet members, particularly Industry and Commerce Minister Yigal Hurvitz and Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon.

The defense minister was said afterward to have characterized (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

of Energy, said in an interview, "I think there's little doubt we will have a demonstration of the scientific feasibility of fusion by 1982."

That is when the first Tokamak fusion machine at Princeton University is expected to reach the point where it can confine and control the thermonuclear chain reaction that generates heat of almost 1 million degrees. The Tokamak (the Russian word for doughnut, the shape of the machine) at Princeton will begin to operate in 1981 but will not go to full power for another year.

### Slow Progress Seen

Progress after 1982 is expected to be slow. Mr. Deutch said the Energy Department now thinks it can operate the first commercial fusion reactor by 2005 and the second one 10 years after that. He foresees at

least three and possibly four or five commercial fusion plants in operation by 2025.

"It is quite possible," he said, "that we will be in a position to produce serious fusion power by that time."

The cost to get to the first experimental fusion reactor is now estimated at \$14 billion from now until 2005. The United States has already spent more than \$2 billion on the research and development of fusion.

In addition to the Tokamak, the Energy Department has decided to strengthen its scientific support of an alternative method of controlling fusion called the "mirror" approach. This involves the use of magnetic mirrors to confine the hot gas produced in the fusion process.

The Energy Department will also continue support of laser fusion

work carried out at the Los Angeles Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico and the Livermore Laboratory in California. The laser fusion work at both laboratories involves secret research directly related to the nuclear weapons program.

### Alternatives Sought

"I think the way the program will step out is a little more work with the mirror approach and a little less with the others," Mr. Deutch said. "We want to broaden the program and develop alternatives to Tokamak. I don't think anybody can say which approach will work the best."

The Soviet Union and Japan have each proposed joint programs for fusion research with the United States in the last few weeks. The Common Market countries have chosen to stay together and build

what they call the JET (Joint European Torus) machine in Great Britain to demonstrate the scientific feasibility of fusion.

The Japanese proposal to the United States has not yet been made public but the Soviet Union has suggested jointly building a Tokamak machine bigger than the Princeton device in some third country like Poland or Finland, where rubles and dollars can be spent easily on construction. The machine suggested by the Soviet Union would cost at least \$1 billion.

"The Russians see this as the next way to share expenses for these large machines," Mr. Deutch said. "The Japanese are trying to make energy research initiatives to help our joint balance of payment problems."

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| Belgium       | 2.0 B.F.  | Lebanon              | 612.25  |
| Denmark       | 3.50 D.K. | Liberia              | 4.75 D. |
| Egypt         | 1.0 P.    | Niger                | 1.50 P. |
| Finland       | 2.50 F.   | Nigeria              | 70 K.   |
| France        | 3.00 F.   | Norway               | 3 N.K.  |
| Germany       | 1.50 D.F. | Portugal             | 25 E.   |
| Great Britain | 20 P.     | Spain                | 40 P.   |
| Greece        | 18 Dec. 8 | Sweden               | 54 E.   |
| Iran          | 40 Rials  | Turkey               | 1.75 E. |
| Iraq          | 400 Lira  | U.S. Military (For.) | 50.35   |
| Italy         | 150 Lira  | Yugoslavia           | 20 D.   |

# Bonn Conference Declares World Economic Strategy

By Joseph Fitchett

BONN, July 17 (IHT) — A comprehensive strategy to revive the ailing world economy was announced tonight by leaders of the major industrial democracies at the end of their economic summit conference.

All seven leaders called the conference a success, and President Carter said its results had "exceeded the expectations of all of us."

The economic package essentially was a bargain struck between the United States, which pledged to cut its dependence on imported oil, and West Germany and Japan, which agreed to take more imports.

While no participant was willing to predict when the new approach might have tangible impact on unemployment, inflation, sluggish investment and other economic ills, the general tone was that the group — Canada, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Britain and the United States — had shown political unity and determination to work together and agreed on significant trade-offs that were realistic in domestic political terms.

But most of the key accords will need to win congressional or parliamentary majorities in the seven democracies. In the fields of growth, inflation, currency, energy and trade, the package included:

- A new U.S. pledge to impose an energy framework this year that will raise domestic oil prices to world levels by 1980 and cut oil imports by 2.5 million barrels a day by 1985 from the present level of 12 million barrels a day.

- A pledge by West Germany to propose to its legislative bodies by August measures to increase growth and expand demand by up to 1 percent of its gross national product.

- A promise by Japan to expand domestic output and reduce its balance of payments surplus by increasing imports. Japan will review growth by September to see if future increases are needed.

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Developing countries were promised an increased flow of aid, investment and other funds. Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said he would strive to double Japan's official development assistance in three years.

This set of pledges appeared to cover points of dispute between the non-Communist governments about the blame for the current economic malaise. Mutual recriminations in recent months had created a political climate that was threatening here to dispel, at least until the pledges are tested in action.

Explaining the leaders' upbeat assessments of the results, U.S. sources said that President Carter felt the commitments were better studied and more realistic than the targets adopted a year ago in London and largely abandoned. French sources said President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had stressed the

need to get specific pledges, not vague sentiments.

Praising the constructive spirit of the discussions, a U.S. official commented that the core issues like growth, inflation, energy and tariff barriers were questions that until recently were considered exclusively domestic matters. However, governments are now consulting each other while pressing for domestic political consensus. The leaders also showed a tolerance for each other's domestic political problems — notably, European acceptance of President Carter's slowness to get action on energy — which contrasted with the acrimony that had darkened the summit's prospects in recent weeks.

**Promise on Oil**  
On the issue of U.S. oil imports, President Carter pledged that the United States will have in place by the end of the year a comprehensive

sive policy framework . . . that will result in oil import savings of approximately 2.5 million barrels per day by 1985," and other measures to raise domestic oil prices and cut imports.

**U.S. Goals Gained**  
This pledge appeared to be an implicit threat by President Carter to use the administrative means at his disposal to hamper oil imports if Congress rejects his energy bill. However, administration officials talked optimistically about the bill's chances.

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## UN Agency Terms Outlook Grim

## Per-Capita Food Output Is Dropping in Third World

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT) — Per-capita food production in most developing countries declined last year, according to figures made public by the World Food Council, the top United Nations agency monitoring the global food situation.

The decline extends a trend of eroding agricultural productivity that has continued for several years and is causing concern about a possible world food crisis.

The report was one of several gloomy assessments of the world food situation that emerged from a meeting of the World Food Council last month in Mexico City.

Among the developed countries, it was then reported, food production grew only slightly during 1977 — at a rate well below that considered necessary to keep up with population growth. During the 1970s, food production in both developed and developing countries has been growing at a slower pace — 2.4 percent a year — than during the 1960s, when it rose 2.8 percent a

year. Four percent is the rate of increase that experts think would be necessary for major progress in eradicating hunger and malnutrition.

Progress has been slowest in African countries, where food-production increases during the 1970s have fallen to 1.3 percent a year, half the pace of the previous decade and about half the rate at which the population is increasing in Africa.

The slowdown of agricultural progress in developing countries is attributed to several factors, including bad weather, wars, disarray in government agricultural development programs and declining aid from developed countries. In 1976, the last year for which figures are available, foreign aid from all coun-

tries for development of agriculture in the Third World declined by 9 percent in real terms.

Although three good crop years have dimmed memories of the waves of famine that ended in 1975, food experts note that the recovery has been caused more by favorable weather than by any effort to improve the ways in which food is produced or distributed.

Many more people in developing countries are vulnerable to a food shortage than ever before, according to figures recently issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The estimated number of people suffering chronic malnutrition has risen to 455 million from 400 million at the beginning of the decade.

Though recent harvests have

been good in many places, some regions are suffering. Last September, for example, drought returned to parts of northern Africa, triggering a serious food shortage that continues to require substantial food aid. Food shortages have developed in many other African countries as well as in Afghanistan, Indonesia, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal and Vietnam.

Many food experts fear that a moment to improve world agriculture, a force built up during the last food crisis and culminating in the 1974 World Food Conference in Rome, may have been lost before it could achieve any lasting gains.

"The world food system is being seriously modified to eradicate hunger and malnutrition," said John Hannah, executive director of

## To Protect Small Tangerine Farmers

## Japan Set to Call Off Major Trade Deal

By Henry Scott-Stokes

SHIMIZU, Japan, July 17 (NYT) — Can the fate of nations and the future of the "Tokyo Round" — the most important commercial negotiation of the decade — rest on the vote of a single small Japanese mikan farmer?

Not quite, but almost. Yasuhiro Hiraoka farms mikan, which are like tangerines but more yellow. To save him and his fellows from extinction, the Japanese government is virtually prepared to wreck the Tokyo Round in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Senior ministers say that they cannot bend to a U.S. demand for access of California and Florida oranges to the Japanese market. The head of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, Kiuchi Miyazawa, and Nobuhiko Ushiba, the minister of external economic affairs, made this clear in recent interviews.

## Business Threatened

Yet President Carter's trade negotiator, Robert Strauss, has said that he must have a bigger Japanese orange quota — which only U.S. producers would fill [plus perhaps a few Jaffa oranges from Israel] — or he will not be able to "sell" to Congress the Tokyo Round package that he is putting together with Mr. Ushiba and Wilhelm Hafkamp of the European Economic Community.

What emerges from a visit to Mr. Hiraoka's beautiful but extremely inefficient mikan plantation here is that any liberalization of orange imports would kill the business of this tough breed of Japanese farmer. The orange quota is 45,000 tons a year, calculated to do mini-

mal damage to mikan prices in the autumn season.

"I have 1.5 hectares altogether," said Mr. Hiraoka as he stood on the shoulder of a steep mountain above this port town of 250,000. "But they are split up in parcels here and there."

Like so many small holders in Shizuoka province, Mr. Hiraoka inherited scattered bits and pieces of parcels of land. He cannot work on one given spot. "Of course, one of our biggest problems is just the nature of the land here," he said. "It's steep and it's dangerous at times."

In old mikan provinces like this — as distinct from the more efficient plantations in Ehime and in Kyushu, which were recently planted with young, more vigorous trees — the farmers are required to have their trees on steep slopes because they would risk frostbite in the spring at the bottom of the valley.

The steepness of the mountains demands great ingenuity on the farmers' part to collect their crops.

In the old days they were tougher, and there were more hands to do the work at harvest time. Farmers from an earlier era could carry twice their weight, up to 330 pounds, on their backs, for several miles.

Now, the collection has built a miniature mountain railway across his land, with a small gasoline engine that zigzags across the slopes and brings the fruit up the hill to a road at the top in the fall.

"Farmers are working for years to pay off their share of the cost of building the road," explained an official from the local Seikanren, an citrus farmers' cooperative that markets and cans mikan.

The average income of the smaller mikan farmers — whose holdings are typically no bigger than Mr. Hiraoka's 3.7 acres and often much smaller — rarely passes \$15,000 and much of it is used to pay off loans.

## Financial Troubles

There is not much question over the seriousness of farmers' financial plight. They lost an average of \$890 for every acre farmed last year, according to Seikanren figures. On this basis, Mr. Hiraoka would have lost about \$3,300. Being diligent and young, he probably did better.

About 35,000 families work or partly work Japanese tangerine plots in Shizuoka province. But within a decade, only 2,000 will be left, according to the authorities in Shizuoka City.

The problem throughout Japan is that supply has vastly outstripped demand. To some extent the surplus has been mopped up by turning the mikan to juice and adding sugar before exporting to Saudi Arabia and elsewhere in the Middle East.

But Japan still has too many mikan. Production ran about 3.6 million tons last year compared with a demand of only 3 million tons.

Importing oranges would be doubly wounding because U.S. oranges taste better than the mikan, which is not usually sweet, and is often dry. "The truth is that oranges taste much better than mikan," said Kenji Henni, a professor at Tokyo University.

## Key Votes

To make the situation more complex, mikan farmers hold key votes in rural districts that send an estimated 290 of 763 members of Parliament to Tokyo, and elections are due this autumn. But the estimate is considered by some to be exaggerated.

In the constituencies of most of the elected members, only a small fraction of voters are mikan farmers; but there is much sympathy for them. And sure proof of bad faith of the politicians to many voters would be an increase in the orange import quota that the mikan industry is threatening to fall apart.

"Liberalization is a killer," Mr. Hiraoka said. "I would convert to some other crop if I could — but what could you plant up here?"

A small increase in the quota probably is the maximum that the Japanese will give, whatever the consequences for the Tokyo Round as a whole.

## (Continued From Page 1)

The leaders agreed to have their representatives review progress later this year. The fifth economic summit meeting will be held in 1979.

## U.S. Prisoners Allegedly Still In Vietnam Jails

(Continued From Page 1)

inflation. President Carter also pledged to counter inflation by reducing proposed tax cuts and cutting government spending.

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(Continued From Page 1)

so far as to express the need for "new Israeli leadership familiar with the new realities."

Ideally, Egyptians would like to see Mr. Begin replaced, either through a no-confidence vote in the Knesset or through elections.

But more realistically, they hope that he can be brought to a more flexible position by internal and external pressures.

The mood in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry on the eve of the ministerial conference is one of determined optimism.

Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel said that Egypt was going to the talks in the same spirit that Mr. Sadat launched the peace initiative, "an open-minded, constructive spirit, hoping for the best."

The Egyptian-Israeli meeting, to be chaired by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, will be the first direct political negotiations between the two countries since Egypt suspended talks in Jerusalem last January.

Prior Rejection

Egypt and Israel are to present their respective peace plans, although these have already been rejected by the two sides.

Official U.S. sources have said that an effort would be made to concentrate on the areas of common accord, such as provisions calling for a five-year transitional period for the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza, a form of self-rule for the inhabitants of those areas, security arrangements and normal relations.

Egyptians hope that if a deadlock is reached in the discussion of the peace plans, the United States will offer proposals of its own.

"We hope the United States will bridge the gap, as full partners," Mr. Kamel declared.

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the World Food Council, at last month's Mexico City meeting, which brought together ministerial level representatives from the 36 countries elected to the council by the UN General Assembly.

"There has been a reluctance on all sides," Mr. Hannah said, "developed and developing countries, and the international agencies, to face up to the resolutions of the World Food Conference, and there is a reluctance to address these food problems in a way that would show promise that the goals of the conference can be achieved."

## Production Cutbacks

Perhaps the most dismaying aspect of the current situation, in the view of many food experts, is that even though many countries are producing more grain than they are consuming, the excess is not being put into a coordinated system of international grain reserves. Instead, the surplus remains on the market, where it serves only to depress grain prices — and farm income.

Under such circumstances, the reaction of most farmers is to cut back on production. In the United States, for example, the Department of Agriculture has viewed the bountiful harvests of 1976 and 1977 with alarm and taken steps to cut the acreage devoted to grain production. It is expected that grain harvests this year and the next will be substantially below what is possible.

Mr. Hannah said the current situation showed "disturbing similarities" to the conditions prevailing a year before the last major food crisis began in 1972. World food stocks, currently equal to 19 percent of a year's consumption, are about the same as they were then.

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## Would Emphasize Hardship Cases

## Commission Head Urges Revision of U.S. Job Data

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT) — While conceding that numbers are not unimportant, Sar Levitan, chairman of the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, displays on the wall of his office a plaque reading: "Statistics Are No Substitute for Good Judgment."

The three-month-old commission is charged with examining and recommending changes in the ways the government defines and counts those who hold jobs and those who do not.

At stake, among other things, is the way \$17 billion a year in federal funds is distributed among the states and localities, which receive their shares on the basis of unemployment statistics. Contemplated changes could lead to profound alterations in the way the government deals with unemployment.

Mr. Levitan believes that the definition of employment and unemployment and the ways they are measured are due for some overhauling. The existing approach, particularly the "current population survey" conducted by the Labor Department each month,

## Talks Reported In Bid to Swap Shcharansky

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP) — A U.S. rabbi involved in a recent East-West prisoner exchange says that he has been taking part in negotiations to swap Anatoli Shcharansky for two Soviet UN employees arrested on spy charges in New Jersey.

Rabbi Ronald Greenwald said last night that the negotiations began several months ago and that he met with East German lawyer Wolfgang Vogel last week in Europe to discuss a possible deal for Mr. Shcharansky. The Soviet dissident was convicted of treasonous espionage and anti-Soviet agitation Friday and sentenced to 13 years in prison.

Rabbi Greenwald also said that he has had limited contact recently with the U.S. State Department on his negotiations and that he has been in contact with Rep. Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y.

Rep. Gilman, Rabbi Greenwald, Mr. Vogel and the State Department worked out a prisoner exchange in April involving Mozambique, East Germany and the United States.

## Hurricane Reported Heading for Hawaii

HONOLULU, July 17 (UPI) — A hurricane with winds of 150 mph gathered strength in the Pacific Ocean today, and the National Weather Service said it could hit Hawaii Wednesday if it continues on its present course.

The hurricane, designated Fico, was reported to be about 900 to 1,000 miles east-southeast of the island of Hawaii early today, moving nearly due west at a speed of 15 knots. A hurricane warning bulletin said there were heavy rains and thunderstorms 300 miles from the storm's center.

## Seven Die in Dallas From Heat Stroke

DALLAS, July 17 (AP) — Heat stroke killed seven Dallas residents in less than 30 hours last weekend as 100-degree temperatures [38 degrees Celsius] continued to hover over much of Texas.

The Dallas County medical examiner's office said the seven deaths between Saturday night and Sunday night brought to 12 the number of persons killed by heat stroke since the middle of last week.

## Korchnoi Draws White Pawn, Will Start

## Neither Flag Flown as the World Chess Match Opens

BAGUIO, Philippines (AP) — Russian defector Viktor Korchnoi was prevented today from flying the Swiss flag in his attempt at the world chess title, but he defiantly sported the Swiss national emblem on his lapel at the formal opening of the match, and he remained seated when the Soviet anthem was to be played for champion Anatoly Karpov.

But the music turned out to be the "Internationale," anthem of international communism — not the Soviet national song. Realizing the mistake, Mr. Korchnoi sat grinning on the stage of the new \$3.5-million convention center. Mr. Karpov and Philippine and Soviet officials stood solemnly at attention facing the Philippine and Russian flags.

Then everyone sat down while Mr. Korchnoi's selection, a movement from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, was played.

The mix-up in anthems was "an honest mistake," said match organizer Florencio Camponates, deputy president of the International Chess Federation.

## Marco Opens Match

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos officially declared the championship match open before a crowd of about 1,000. In the only real piece of business of the two-hour ceremony, Mr. Korchnoi chose a white pawn from Mr. Karpov's clasped hands, giving him

the first move in tomorrow's opening game.

The flag and anthem incidents were the latest round of a psychological battle between the two Russians. Mr. Korchnoi's appearance in the opening ceremony ended a day of speculation on whether the preliminary disputes would keep the competition from beginning as scheduled tomorrow.

A chess federation jury had ruled earlier today that Mr. Korchnoi, 47, who went into self-exile from the Soviet Union in 1976 and is living in Switzerland, could not play under the Swiss flag or any other national banner. As part of a compromise, Mr. Karpov, 27, cannot have the Soviet flag on the playing table.

Mr. Korchnoi later issued a statement protesting "in the strongest possible terms to the tactics of blackmail and intimidation used by the Soviet delegation" in threatening to pull out of the match if he played under a Swiss flag.

## Korchnoi Plea

"We shall not lower ourselves to the reciprocal use of such tactics, but ask the Filipino people not again to allow the legitimate rights of an individual to be crushed on their own soil by the weight of Soviet power," Mr. Korchnoi said.

Mr. Karpov's delegation had protested that, because the challenger is not a Swiss citizen, he

Associated Press  
Champion Anatoly Karpov, left, and challenger Viktor Korchnoi.

could not play under the Swiss flag. When Mr. Korchnoi and his delegation arrived at the convention center today, each wore a red-and-white Swiss emblem on his jacket.

The last world championship match was in 1972, when American Bobby Fischer dethroned Russian Boris Spassky in Reykjavik, Iceland. Mr. Karpov was named champion in 1975 when Mr. Fischer refused to defend his crown.

Experts estimate that it will take two to three months and 20 to 30 games, or even more, to determine a champion. The winner, the first player to win six games, will receive \$350,000.

Associated Press  
A REAL EYE OPENER — "Bullet" Bob Oldham, 25, demonstrates to a group inside a beer emporium in Myrtle Beach, S.C., how he is able to open a bottle of beer with his eye socket.

## "Is Our Time Past?" Tom Hayden Asks

By David S. Broder

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 17 (WP)

The "children of the 1960s" came together here during the weekend to discuss their future in the chilly, grown-up politics of Proposition 13. Like children of other times, they found themselves uncertain and adrift in a world they never made.

The National Conference on Alternative State and Local Policies — led and organized by some of the prominent young radical political activists of the 1960s — met here for three days under the shadow of the property-tax revolt.

Now scattered in government offices, community organizations and public-interest groups from Washington to Alaska, the 650 veterans of the peace and civil-rights movements and the political rights of the 1960s saw their fourth annual reunion marred by the anxieties they all feel about what they perceive as the sudden lurch rightward of the people they have spent their lives trying to organize.

"Is our time past?" asked Tom Hayden, the organizer of Students for a Democratic Society and a Chicago Seven defendant. He and others said it was not possible that they were relics while still in their 30s. But the tales they told were of the John Birch Society taking over a black community organization in Atlanta and blue-collar majorities voting against the rights of homosexuals and other minorities.

## Protest Appropriated

As self-proclaimed "populists," they worried that their enemies on the right have mobilized the masses through a tax protest that they somehow felt should have belonged to them.

"It's in the nature of American populism to give mixed blessings," said Mr. Hayden, who now operates a leftist think-tank and political movement in California.

Talking of the property-tax rollback referendum passed in California last month, Mr. Hayden capitalized the ambivalence that was so evident at this conference.

"It is, in many respects, a legitimate grass-roots populist revolt against the stupidity of government," he said. "But it clearly favors the large landowners and property owners. It really puts us in a kind of bind." He called the outcome of the vote "the death of the New Deal."

## Out of Touch

Sam Brown, the anti-war organizer who now heads the Action Agency for volunteer social projects in the Carter administration, said that Proposition 13 showed that American liberalism is out of touch with the nation's mood.

"People are tired of massive,

anonymous mega-programs that provide visible benefits only to professional bureaucrats," Mr. Brown said. "The property tax is no longer a viable instrument of public finance."

But he, too, said Proposition 13 had to be recognized as part of an attack on "the poor, the black and the brown."

Behind the confused reaction was the sense by these activists of the 1960s that their old enemies of the political right had outmaneuvered them and gotten closer to the people, at least on the issue of taxes and government waste.

## First Rungs

Many of the activists are still climbing the first rungs on the ladder to power. Mr. Brown was with a group of about two dozen junior Carter administration appointees. Others here hold city and state elected office, and many are in key staff jobs in local governments.

But most of them are still "on

the outside," working in community groups, environmental and energy coalitions and doing the same tedious tasks of organizing they began a decade or more ago.

The reaction to the California tax initiative by big-city politicians at the conference, especially those whose constituents are the poor, was that the new era of austerity in city budgets means Washington must do more, not less, to redistribute jobs and income to needy people.

State Rep. Barney Frank of Massachusetts, New York City Council President Carol Bellamy and Hartford City Council President Nick Carbone all said the need to direct more money to the poor was greater now.

Rep. Frank said the talk that "you can't solve problems by throwing money at them" is the silliest thing I have ever heard. The poor need money, and so do poor neighborhoods. I'm not ashamed to have Boston be the ward of the federal government."

## Invitation to U.S. for Ian Smith Hands State Dept. a Hot Potato

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT) — The pastor of a church in a Chicago suburb has handed the Carter administration a delicate problem by inviting the Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia to participate in a religious conference July 29.

The Rev. Paul Lindstrom of the Church of Christian Liberty in Prospect Heights, Ill., said Saturday that Mr. Smith and the three black leaders who participate with him on Rhodesia's Executive Council had all accepted the bids to attend the conference. He said that word of the acceptance had been telephoned to him from Salisbury on Friday.

The question of a visa for Mr. Smith, still in actuality the head of a white-minority government declared illegal by the United Nations and against which the United States still maintains economic sanctions, is bound to cause the administration embarrassment. State Department officials said privately Saturday.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one of the three black leaders on the Executive Council, visited Washington last March to try to obtain administration support for Rhodesia's internal settlement. His opponents, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who direct the two guerrilla factions in Rhodesia, have also visited the United States this year.

But the granting of a visa to Mr. Smith will inevitably cause the administration problems with the leaders of black governments of countries situated on or near Rhodesia's borders, which have supported the U.S.-British view that an enduring Rhodesian settlement would require the participation of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe.

## Excessive Drugs Blamed For N.Y. Hospital Deaths

By Pranay Gupte

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT) — Heavy doses of tranquilizers given to patients at two of New York state's biggest mental institutions, both in Rockland County, were a

contributing factor in the deaths of numerous patients, the county's medical examiner said yesterday.

The official, Dr. Frederick Zugibe, said that studies by his office involving the Rockland Psychiatric Center in Orangeburg and the Letchworth Developmental Center in Thiells had shown that "many" of the patients who died at those institutions were tranquilized to the point where they were unable to feel pain that normally would warn of severe medical illness.

"A large percentage of deaths from the two institutions that we study are tranquilizer-related," Dr. Zugibe said, declining to release figures.

Dr. Zugibe said that patients who might generally have had speech problems but who could convey their suffering to physicians by groans had had their reactions smoothed by the tranquilizers.

## Charges to Be Studied

In response to the charges, a spokesman for the State Department of Mental Hygiene, which supervises the facilities, said that Dr. Zugibe had not shown "the courtesy of sharing his information with us" and that there would be official comment only after the charges had been studied.

But Dr. Michael Baden, the New York City chief medical examiner and one of seven members of the New York State Mental Hygiene Review Board, which studies cases of suspicious deaths in state mental institutions, said that previous complaints concerning deaths of patients at the two Rockland centers had been referred to the review board.

Experts estimate that it will take two to three months and 20 to 30 games, or even more, to determine a champion. The winner, the first player to win six games, will receive \$350,000.

"As far as Dr. Zugibe's charges are concerned, the board would be eager to look into them," he said. "If there has been over-medication, it should be stopped."

## Alleged Puerto Rican Separatist Held

## N.Y. Blast Gives Lead in Terrorist Case

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP) — One hundred and nine explosions came without warning, leaving death but few clues. The 10th, an accident, may lead to the terrorists who set them in the name of Puerto Rican independence.

The accidental explosion of a pipe bomb led police to a "super bomb factory" in an apartment in the New York City borough of Queens and to William Morales, 28, thought to be a leading FALN member. Mr. Morales lost his hands in the explosion and is now in police custody. He is the first person seized by police who is connected directly to the terrorist explosions. The blast may also have led police to another connection between an Episcopal church group and the FALN.

The FALN — the initials represent the Spanish words for the Armed Forces of National Liberation for Puerto Rico — demands Puerto Rican independence and accuses multinational corporations of hampering it. It is believed to have cells in Chicago, New York and Washington. Although most of its attacks have been against property, a blast at Fraunces Tavern in the Wall Street area in January, 1975, killed four persons and the bombing last summer at the Mobil Oil Building here killed one. In addition that day about 100,000 office workers were evacuated in New York because of bomb threats. Just before the Democratic Convention opened here in July, 1976, 10 incendiary devices went off in six nearby department stores.

## Other Bombings

There have been other bombings in Washington, Chicago and Newark, N.J. The FALN has called or left notes after each of the bombings. In all, five persons have been killed and 75 injured.

Police said that the recovery of 66 sticks of dynamite last Wednesday in the Queens apartment was the "biggest haul of explosives ever recovered in New York City." A tremendous amount of explosives.

The hideout was found after the bomb blew up in Mr. Morales' hands. The apartment was rented by a couple who, police believe, may have been Carlos Alberto Torres, suspected FALN leader, and his wife, Marie Haydee Beltran, who is wanted in the FALN bombing here in 1977. Mr. Torres is on the FBI's most wanted list.

Six devices went off Wednesday night, including three in closed stores. Three other bombs found at the apartment — along with 66 sticks of dynamite, a weapons arsenal and various bomb-making and timing devices — exploded in a police bunker, responding to timers.

Police found other clues that lead them to believe that the terrorists have even more dynamite, and they may use it this month. A message received by news media Thursday, but mailed before the bomb cache was found, claimed responsibility for an "armed attack against the property of the North American corporations and the U.S. military."

Police, who said the note appeared authentic, do not know what the targets were to have been.

## Doctor in U.S. Sued for Killing Embryo in Tube

NEW YORK, July 17 (Reuters)

John and Doris Del Zio of Florida have filed a \$1.5 million damage suit here, claiming a doctor deliberately destroyed their embryonic test-tube baby in 1973.

The couple alleged that the doctor, maliciously and arbitrarily opened the test tube containing their embryonic baby three days before the embryo was to have been implanted in Mrs. Del Zio's womb.

The doctor, Raymond Wiele, formerly chief of obstetrics and gynecology at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, said in a deposition filed with the court that he destroyed the embryo because he thought the doctors in charge of the fertilization process lacked the experience, skill and expertise to produce a baby.

The world's first test-tube baby is due to be born in Britain in two weeks.

## Air Slowdowns Delay Tourists

LONDON, July 17 (UPI) — Work slowdowns by air traffic controllers forced thousands of British tourists bound for Spain, France and Portugal to camp out in airports last weekend, one of the busiest of the year.

London's Gatwick Airport was worst affected. About 20,000 passengers suffered delays averaging 12 hours. There were similar delays for vacationers returning from Spain and Portugal. The strike in France affected the staffs at Aix-en-Provence, Nice, Marseilles and Bordeaux, who contend they are understaffed.

In Paris, where work continued normally, officials blamed delays on striking air traffic controllers in Spain and Portugal. Airport officials in Spain denied there was a strike and blamed delays on striking staff members in France.

## U.S. Bid to Cut Arms Sales Said To Be Failing

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI) — Despite its announced policy of restricting arms sales abroad, the Carter administration is not making much progress, a study concluded yesterday.

The authors, including two State Department officials, estimated U.S. sales and grants of military equipment and construction to foreign governments this year at \$15 billion, compared to \$13.2 billion last year.

President Carter ordered a "ceiling" of \$8.6 billion on sales this year, but he exempted items for some allies and for high-cost programs such as construction of airfields and ports for Saudi Arabia.

## Berlin: Still A Problem

In the broad sense, President Carter's ventures into Berlin have revived memories of President Kennedy's assertion that he was a Berliner. And since the atmosphere in Mr. Kennedy's day included the Bay of Pigs and a missile crisis, the memories were not exactly cheerful. But the continuing problem of divided Berlin — the Jerusalem of Central Europe in terms of controversy, although not those of inspiration — has been summoned up again.

\* \* \*

Mr. Carter did not do it alone. The East German government, which has always hankered after West Berlin and resisted any attempt to include that portion of the city into the Federal Republic complained about the West German officials who accompanied Mr. Carter and emphasized their complaint by giving special inspections to traffic on the roads leading from the West into Berlin — a process which caused long delays and evoked angry protests.

This was rather more than a merely verbal evocation of the past. It constituted a sharp reminder of the way in which the Soviet Union began the Berlin blockade, by requiring permits for goods and passengers entering the city. That was 30 years ago — but the big airlift that eventually broke the blockade has not been forgotten. Indeed, the Berlin Wall, although only half as old as the blockade, crawls through Berlin in a grim, dramatic and permanent analogue to the earlier noose thrown about the western part of the city. To

be sure, as Mr. Carter pointed out, the Wall was intended to keep East Berliners in, rather than Westerners out, but the analogy persists.

The problem of Berlin is real enough. It began when the Allies against Hitler set up their occupation areas in conquered Germany. The Elbe was the chief dividing line between the Soviet Union and the Western armies, but since this would have given the Kremlin all of the German capital, Berlin was also divided. East Berlin is a part of East Germany; West Berlin has a special status as a kind of city-state. Yet its ties with West Germany are real and close.

Efforts have been made (notably in 1971) to ease the frictions resulting from this state of affairs, to ease movement between East and West, to permit broken families to come together. And some success was achieved.

\* \* \*

But whenever tension is created between East and West, whether over incidents within the divided city or broad arguments, as at present, over human rights, Berlin is usually the first place in Europe where the danger becomes evident. The divided city may not necessarily be the cause of the trouble — although that is always a possibility when two such diverse state systems confront one another so intimately. What is very sure, however, is that when trouble develops, it is reflected in Berlin. The Wall and all it signifies still stand.

## Movement in Middle East

As the United States, Israel and Egypt prepared for their foreign ministers meeting this week in a castle outside London, a brief wrap-up of the latest reports from the Middle East peace front is in order:

The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin is bringing to the meeting a 26-point peace plan that the Egyptians find unacceptable. Egypt's President Anwar Sadat will be sending his own six-point plan, which the Israelis have totally rejected. Yet another peace plan, drawn up by — who else? — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Willy Brandt, the leader of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, was put forth in Vienna last week for presentation to a forthcoming meeting of the Socialist International in Paris.

\* \* \*

It was immediately embraced by Mr. Sadat, denounced by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and warmly welcomed by former Israeli foreign minister Abba Eban.

Also in Austria, Mr. Sadat met last week with Shimon Peres, the Israeli Labor Party opposition and with Ezer Weizman, who is Mr. Begin's sometimes dissident defense minister. According to a Reuter's dispatch, he was not cheered by either meeting. Just before leaving home, he complained that "it's only us who are making concessions — the Israelis never make concessions."

But hours later, the Associated Press quoted Mr. Sadat on his return to Alexandria as saying that his Austrian visit had been "more than a success from my point of view, and let us hope that in the near future there will be concrete results." Egypt's Vice President Hosny Mubarak, on hand to welcome his president, ventured the view that "there is a little bit of flexibility in the Israeli side."

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, Mr. Begin was being quoted as saying that Israel had brought nothing new to Austria and Israeli officials were apparently insisting that Mr. Dayan would bring nothing new to London. And yet the same dispatch said Israeli officials (also unidentified) were so optimistic that they were predicting a "continuing dialogue" between Israel and Egypt even if this week's London meeting produces no progress.

\* \* \*

The confusion and contradictions here strike us as a healthy and promising sign. They are almost certain evidence that some

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### Young: Gadfly or Albatross?

Is Ambassador Young a gadfly or an albatross? Last week he dropped a whole load of bricks and at least one of them could have done serious damage. His remarks, eagerly taken up by Izvestia, that there are hundreds or perhaps thousands of political prisoners in American jails, was grossly exaggerated, grotesquely misleading and spectacularly ill-informed. Amnesty International counts 14 American political prisoners; the implication that their fate can be equated with that of their Russian counterparts is absurd; and fit-

—From the Sunday Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 18, 1903

PARIS — Few Parisians would dare to smoke in a public bus. The regulations against it are too strict. One, however, did insist on finishing his cigarette in a bus, and contested a subsequent suit by the company concerned. To his astonishment, the judge accepted his contention to the effect that he smoked for hygienic purposes, to kill the microbes in public transportation, and acquitted him, saying that any prefectoral regulations prohibiting smoking in buses were in breach of privilege.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 18, 1928

MEXICO CITY — Gen. Alvaro Ortega, President-elect of Mexico, was assassinated here this afternoon in a small restaurant where he was attending a political luncheon. The suspected killer was apprehended by friends of the general as he was running out of the restaurant, after having allegedly shot Ortega five times in the chest. The general had survived a dozen previous assassination attempts perpetrated by radical opponents to his strong law-and-order policies.



*'That Stuff Is Strictly for Export.'*

## The 'Captive Nations' Fantasy

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Amid the general nastiness pervading Soviet-U.S. relations, there is a readiness in some Washington quarters to make hay out of "Captive Nations Week." The observance treats the Communist countries and especially the various Soviet nationality groups as Moscow's captives, and as nations, and calls in effect for the dissolution of the Soviet bloc and the dismemberment of the Soviet Union. To describe it in these true terms is to make plain why Captive Nations Week has never been more than a vehicle of anti-Communist and anti-Soviet extremism.

Yet in the current atmosphere a search is on for ways to punish the Kremlin for its political sins, to convey revision without compromising "real" interests like arms control, and the captive-nations idea is a convenient club at hand.

There is something reckless and wrongheaded about the idea, but there is something dismaying, too. In the 1960s when many people (including me) were more hopeful about Soviet-U.S. prospects, it was in vogue to dismiss captive nations as an exercise in irredentism and ethnic politics. That tendency does not have the same force now.

### Ethnicity

The main reason, I think, is rising awareness of ethnicity. The phenomenon has complex roots and expressions. In its international aspect, it has helped legitimize demands for nationhood on the part of ethnic groups previously held down. It is, after all, quite arbitrary that 30 or 40 tiny ethnic communities of a couple of million or fewer souls should become states while 45 million Ukrainians remain subordinate. If the world can demand nationhood for the 22d or 23d Arab group to claim it, which ever the Palestinians are, how can others be denied?

A second reason why the "captive nations" idea is deeply flawed is the human-rights movement. It has lent respectability to an array of political causes of the right as well as the left, as long as they can somehow claim to assert an individual's or group's "rights."

From the "captive nations" point of view, the Carter administration held high initial promise. It emphasized human rights and generally

seemed self-confident and muscular in its approach to Soviet power. Zbigniew Brzezinski had long been on record favoring an active "bridge-building" policy toward East Europe, and viewing the non-Russian Soviet nationalities as the ruling Russian minority's eventual Achilles heel. Early on, the administration pushed for more radio broadcasting in local languages to the Soviet Union and East Europe.

In fact, this promise has not been fulfilled. The human-rights focus has been on individual rights, not nationality rights. The administration has pursued its several predecessors' policy of cultivating East European nationalism with a careful eye to East Europe's judgment of what the traffic with the Soviet Union will bear. There has been no change in the approach, in the limited ways open, to Soviet nationalities. Radio operations go on just as before.

### Impetus

Even in the State Department, the impetus for taming the cold-war element of captive nations is attributed to Brzezinski. The captive-nations people barely got a proclamation out of Carter last year, though the law requires one. In that proclamation and in the new one issued last week, there is only an innocuous appeal for "basic rights."

This is, I would argue, just about right. Politically, the administration will take some heat for its difference, although among ethnicities themselves only certain subgroups (first-generation emigrants from the Ukraine and Hungary, for instance) seem any longer to care much. The ethnic, traditionally part of the Democratic urban coalition, mostly have other complaints.

### Deeply Flawed

Diplomatically, the "captive nations" idea is deeply flawed. To wait for time to etch deeper divisions among Soviet nationalities and impair more self-confidence among East Europeans is one thing. This is happening, more or less, and the United States must puzzle out its long-term consequences.

But to hold out the promise of nationhood to constituent parts of the Soviet Union and to invite East Europe to break completely free of Soviet control is to tempt foolish

agents that the United States will inevitably be poorly placed to support. It is thus to heedlessly provoke Soviet power.

At least since the Hungarian uprising, successive administrations have conducted a compromised, halfway policy in respect to the "captive nations," teasing or challenging Soviet power but always within limits. Captive Nations Week indulges the fantasy that the United States need not respect limits. It makes the facile equation that whatever discomfits the Russians benefits us. It is a dream — a dangerous dream.

### Mature

England was the first modern nation. It has also been the first industrial system to "mature." In this perspective, exporting capital and talent has not so much caused decline as reflected the exhaustion of the postwar economic boom. Every negative sign in the payments balance has forced the government to dampen the home economy and thus discourage sustained investment and growth. But if many of Britain's problems can be seen as consequences of gaining and losing an empire, many can just as easily be ascribed to age itself.

## Britain's Economy: Muddling Through

By David Calleo

PORTOFERRAIO, Italy — The political analysts have been expecting Britain's Prime Minister, James Callaghan, to call a general election this fall, while the Labor Party can still take credit for pulling the country from the economic abyss of three years ago and before the expected new wave of inflation. His government's achievements have been real enough, but the underlying economic situation remains dismal nevertheless.

Britain's economic malaise is, of course, nothing new. Britain's relative economic position has been eroding throughout most of the 20th century. Somehow, Britain's decline is thought to be full of lessons, that several schools of analysis contend to explain. The historical issues are complex and the disagreements many. The new election will doubtless revive old debates.

### Imperial Vocation

According to one lesson particularly uncomfortable for Americans, Britain's plight is said to illustrate the domestic cost of a prolonged imperial vocation. For several generations, an imperial Britain has been exporting its capital and talents abroad and gearing its elites and institutions to a world role. Hence, many argue, the sluggish domestic entrepreneurship and slow growth, the top-heavy elitist structures in government and education, and the peculiarly intractable labor relations.

Since the 19th century, moreover, Britain has as a matter of principle, deliberately made itself dependent on the international economy. With the loss of imperial control over that world economy, interdependence has proved a good deal less comfortable than it formerly had been.

Britain particularly demonstrates the hazards of a country becoming an international financial center, and especially of maintaining reserve currency. Britain's postwar economic policy, dominated by the effort to preserve London as the world's financial center, has kept the domestic economy moribundly vulnerable to outside forces. Every negative sign in the payments balance has forced the government to dampen the home economy and thus discourage sustained investment and growth. But if many of Britain's problems can be seen as consequences of gaining and losing an empire, many can just as easily be ascribed to age itself.

### Mature

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Africa "occupied the high ground," as one diplomat put it. Africa states realized that they could no longer hope to get Western support to any more moves against South Africa on the Namibian question, and everyone looked to SWAPO for a response.

In the end, the nearby African governments put heavy pressure on Nujoma to accept the Western plan. He had to worry about divisions in SWAPO, too, with other factions ready to turn to politics. He said yes after two last days of meetings with the Western contact group in Luanda.

The political possibilities for a agreement may have been there. But as in any negotiation, personal leadership was required to bring them into play. The credit here must go first to the American involved, McHenry. He is a professional, a man of strength and patience. He had to be to keep the two angry sides in Namibia talking with each other. The idea of the group was Donald F. McHenry, deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations.

The contact group made repeated visits to South Africa, to Namibia and to the nearby black states: Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique. It could ease the dangerous tensions in Angola and Zaire. It could reduce Soviet and Cuban influence in the area. It could offer mild hope of encouraging peaceful change on the racial issue in southern Africa agenerally.

Perhaps most important, what the Namibia story says about the uses of diplomacy. Americans are often impatient, even contemptuous of diplomacy. On Africa especially, these days, a lot of politicians seem to prefer bluster and threat. The situation in Namibia remains so complex, and the parties so touchy, that one has to be wary even now of expecting final success. But at this point the diplomatic process has worked.

### Racist Doctrines

The odds against a settlement in Namibia were very long. South Africa has ruled the territory since 1920, applying there its own racist doctrines. Numerous United Nations resolutions have failed to dislodge it. The local guerrilla leader, Sam Nujoma of the South-West African People's Organization, is a rigid figure, wary of negotiations. And the South African Prime Minister, John Vorster, has said he would never deal with Nujoma.

Last year five Western countries — the United States, West Germany, France, Britain and Canada — decided to make one last effort to end diplomatically with that intractable situation. Under United Nations aegis, they set up a contact group to talk to both sides. The five worked closely together. The idea was American, and the leader of the group was Donald F. McHenry, deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations.

The contact group made repeated visits to South Africa, to Namibia and to the nearby black states: Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique. It could ease the dangerous tensions in Angola and Zaire. It could reduce Soviet and Cuban influence in the area. It could offer mild hope of encouraging peaceful change on the racial issue in southern Africa agenerally.

Perhaps most important, what the Namibia story says about the uses of diplomacy. Americans are often impatient, even contemptuous of diplomacy. On Africa especially, these days, a lot of politicians seem to prefer bluster and threat. The situation in Namibia remains so complex, and the parties so touchy, that one has to be wary even now of expecting final success. But at this point the diplomatic process has worked.

### Tax and Votes

The article "U.S. Tax Bill Shaped for Votes" (IHT, July 6) is a real spine-chiller. It is appalling when one reads of an open conspiracy between the executive branch and Capitol Hill Democrats to enact a law "whose chief virtue, all hands concede, would be its ability to attract Democratic votes" and thus to perpetuate themselves in office.

There is no pretense about doing something good for the country or for its citizens; simply a law to get votes and sway elections.

This is a cynicism worthy of a Third World Marxist country. It is hardly worthy of a nation aspiring to be the leader of the free world.

PHILIP E. NEWMAN.

Paris.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 12.300.000 F.R.C. Paris No 73-11102  
3112, 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 75120 Paris Cedex 12, France  
Tél. 747-1243  
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer  
Daily except Sunday  
In U.S.A. and Canada: 1255 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020  
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 © 1978 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved  
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1978



A JUGGLERS' PARADE — Delegates to the 31st annual International Jugglers Association convention march through

the streets of Eugene, Ore. The convention was believed to be the largest gathering of jugglers in the world this year.

Associated Press

#### Reasons Not Clear

## Mozambique Begins to Build Up Army

By David Lamb

CHIMOIO, Mozambique, July 17 — Long vulnerable to Rhodesian attacks against guerrilla strongholds here, Mozambique has mounted a campaign to bolster its border defenses and build its ragtag army into a respectable fighting force.

The draft has been introduced, making all men and women between the ages of 18 and 40 liable for two years' military service. Defense spending has increased to \$13 million — 29 percent of the budget — and the army has grown over the last year to a force of nearly 20,000.

Soviet arms, including SAM-7 missiles and an estimated 100 tanks, have poured into Marxist Mozambique since late last year. The Cuban military and civilian presence here has jumped from fewer than 100 to as many as 650, and there are a handful of Soviet advisers. Western sources said.

The buildup, however, has failed to alter one military fact of life for Mozambique: Rhodesia retains the capability to strike at will across the border, and Mozambique can make little response short of calling for international assistance.

"Rhodesia could come in tomorrow and if it wanted to — which I'm sure it doesn't — march all the way to Maputo," one military expert said, referring to the capital. "There's not a thing Mozambique could do. Even at the top levels of government, no one here pretends the situation is otherwise."

#### Guerrillas Are Target

The Rhodesian attacks are not directed against the government of President Samora Machel but at the guerrilla forces of Robert Mugabe, whom Mr. Machel supports in the war for majority rule in Rhodesia. Mr. Machel's commitment to the guerrillas' cause is

Mr. Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, is waging war in Rhodesia from his Mozambique sanctuary. The other black Rhodesian leader in exile, Joshua Nkomo, controls a guerrilla army based in Zambia.

Mr. Mugabe's army, not noted for its discipline or fighting effectiveness, totals about 20,000 men. About 6,000 operate inside Rhodesia. It is armed by, among others, the liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity.

There is no evidence that Mr. Machel intends to order the Mozambique Army into Rhodesia in support of the Patriotic Front, and it is not entirely clear why he is bolstering his forces. Obviously, however, he would like to have the military capability to protect his own borders, and it is speculated that he realizes that a well-trained and busy army presents less of a threat to his own regime.

2,000 Killed

Last year, according to government officials in Maputo, Rhodesian attacks inside Mozambique claimed nearly 2,000 lives. The biggest raid came last November against what Rhodesia said was a major guerrilla camp just outside Chimoio, 50 miles from the border. Mozambique claims that the camp was populated entirely by refugee civilians.

#### Coalition Rulers Quit In Key Indian State

NEW DELHI, July 17 (AP) — The chief minister of the important state of Maharashtra, formerly Bombay, submitted the resignation of his coalition government today, ending cooperation between the Congress Party and former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's breakaway wing.

The resignation of Vasantrao Patil, a Congress Party member, followed public accusations that Mrs. Gandhi's group was encouraging defections from the Congress to its side.

## Yorkshire Lads Get Action For a £2 Bet

LONDON, July 17 (AP) — Three country boys looking for some holiday action in London touched off a security alert at Buckingham Palace early today and spent four hours in a police station explaining themselves.

A police patrol spotted two of the Yorkshire youths lurking beside the palace's 12-foot garden wall and questioned them. The third boy had climbed the wall on a £2 (\$3.70) bet, and security guards with tracked dogs nabbed him.

"It seems they were all down in the city on holiday and didn't even know they were at Buckingham Palace," a police spokesman said. "It's their first time in London. When the youngster who was in the palace grounds heard all the police activity, he was afraid to come out."

The police released the boys at dawn. "They said they think they'll go the seaside next summer and stick to chasing girls," the spokesman said.

## Specialist Service Is 10 Years Old

## South African Doctors Aid Black States

By John F. Burns

MBABANE, Swaziland (NYT) —

For the wizened old black man, it was the moment of truth — the moment when he would learn whether, after two cataract operations, he would be able to see again or whether he would go through life hardly able to count his fingers in front of his face.

As he peered through the lenses before him, a grin spread across his face. "Ngulwana!" he said in the Swazi language, indicating that he could see the nurse, standing 20 paces away. The grin became a laugh, and Jim Mabuza, 68, raised a hand to his face to stifle his merriment.

For Oscar Glasser, an optometrist from Johannesburg, it was a familiar moment. Mr. Glasser, 36, is member of "Harry's angels," a group of South African medical specialists and paramedics who fly regularly to Swaziland and occasionally to other black-ruled states in the region. They treat patients, such as Mr. Mabuza, whose ailment would otherwise go untreated or be tended by medical personnel without specialist qualifications.

#### Few Doctors

Swaziland, a small, chronically poor kingdom, has fewer than 60 doctors for its population of 500,000, and only one of them is a specialist. Like most African states, it has a high rate of infant mortality, close to 40 percent, and an appalling incidence of other diseases, from tuberculosis to malnutrition.

## Many Wrongly Diagnosed As Senile, Experts Say

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP) — Ten to 20 percent of the elderly persons labeled as senile really do not suffer from dementia — progressive loss of memory and brain function — but from other conditions and diseases that could be treated if doctors recognized them, a group of experts on aging agreed last week.

This means, it was agreed, that 300,000 to 600,000 of the estimated 3 million Americans who show symptoms of brain failure are mistakenly labeled as "senile," and as a result often go untreated in nursing homes and mental hospitals.

"The prospect of 300,000 doomed people in the United States today who could have been restored to useful life by appropriate evaluation and treatment is staggering and demands action," said Dr. Richard Besdine of Harvard Medical School and the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for the Aged in Roslindale, Mass.

#### Consensus Meeting

Dr. Besdine was author of a draft report made by a six-member task force for discussion by the 30 specialists who attended a two-day Conference on Treatable Diseases in the Elderly at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

The gathering was one of a new series of NIH "consensus meetings," which assemble specialists to make recommendations to the medical world in newly emerging, often puzzling areas.

One of the largest single causes of false senility, it was agreed, is

## Dissident Trial Seen in Ukraine

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP) — The trial of a Ukrainian dissident leader on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda is believed to have begun, dissident sources said today.

They said that witnesses had been called to testify against Lev Lukyanenko, 50, a lawyer who founded a Helsinki-monitoring group in the Ukraine. The trial was believed to be taking place in the Ukrainian town of Gorodya, the sources said.

Mr. Lukyanenko was arrested Dec. 12. He served 15 years in a labor camp after a death sentence against him was commuted in 1961. In the current case he faces a maximum sentence of 10 years hard labor and five years internal exile.

9 Killed in S. Korea

SEOUL, July 17 (AP) — Nine persons were killed and about 40 injured when a bus burst into flames near Pusan, 230 miles south of here, police reported yesterday.

## Arthur and Donna Hartman Add Democratic Touch

## U.S. Ambassador's Paris Popularity Is Ballooning

By June M. Friedman

PARIS, July 17 (IHT) — On July 4, a huge hot-air balloon of many colors filled the lush green garden of the American Embassy residence on Rue du Faubourg St-Honoré. To the delight of about 2,000 guests at the ambassador's annual 4th of July reception, the balloon, holding two men in a straw basket, actually got off the ground and bobbed in the air for a few moments.

The balloon was perhaps symbolic of the buoyance and excitement around the U.S. Embassy since the arrival of Ambassador Arthur Hartman and his wife, Donna, a year ago. Mr. Hartman, the first career diplomat in Paris since Charles (Chip) Bohlen arrived in 1962, has made a hit with the French. His democratic style of living and of receiving has won the hearts of the American community.

"Mr. Hartman is better than many of his predecessors," a French diplomat said. A spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry implied that Mr. Hartman is the best U.S. ambassador in Paris in many years. "The Americans automatically appoint a big businessman," the spokesman said. "This has been a crucial change. While relations in general between Paris and Washington are closer than in past years," the spokesman added that men like Mr. Hartman improve already good relations.

Mr. Hartman could have been expected to impress the French. He was born in New York City 52 years ago and attended Harvard University. After graduation, he began his diplomatic career, serving as economic officer on the Marshall Plan here in Paris. Subsequent overseas assignments included two years in Vietnam, four years in London as chief of the embassy's economic section and three years in Brussels as deputy chief of mission at the U.S. mission to the European Economic Community. In 1975, then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger brought Mr. Hartman back to Washington as assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

During the overseas assignments, Mr. Hartman met and made friends with young French officials who today fill the highest ranks of the French government. Among friends from earlier days are Prime Minister Raymond Barre and high-level officials of the Quai d'Orsay.

Arthur Watson, the late brother of IBM's Tom Watson, succeeded Mr. Shriver. Mr. Watson did not speak French and maintained a low profile. John Erwin 2d, who succeeded Mr. Watson, was an associate political analyst, according to those who knew him. Mr. Erwin hosted traditional dinners and charity parties.

Arthur Watson, the late brother of IBM's Tom Watson, succeeded Mr. Shriver. Mr. Watson did not speak French and maintained a low profile. John Erwin 2d, who succeeded Mr. Watson, was an associate political analyst, according to those who knew him. Mr. Erwin hosted traditional dinners and charity parties.

Kenneth Rush, Mr. Hartman's immediate predecessor, was widely criticized. Mr. Rush was a law professor of Richard Nixon, a close friend of the former president, and a White House adviser and member of the National Security Council until Mr. Nixon appointed him to be ambassador to West Germany in 1969. While in Paris, Mr. Rush was said to be more preoccupied by Watergate than by Franco-American relations. And Mrs. Rush apparently disliked the role of ambassador's wife and the entertaining it demanded.

The Hartmans' ties with the French government are close. The first U.S. ambassador to speak fluent French since Mr. Bohlen, Mr. Hartman has a friendly relationship with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who recently invited him to a family lunch at Ramboillet castle.

Mr. Hartman's accessible, he's been in France before, speaks their language and they know what he thinks," said Pierre Salinger, presidential spokesman under President John F. Kennedy and a friend of the Hartmans. "It's old home week for the French."

On the social side, Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have opened up the embassy residence to a wider section of both American and French society, entertaining in an informal manner unprecedented in the residence. For the first time, they have turned over the ambassador's residence to U.S. institutions in Paris for major events, lending them welcome support.

Mr. Hartman's success may be exaggerated by the comparison with his predecessors, many of whom were considered lackluster by the French.

The flying doctors are only part of the little-publicized aid that South Africa gives to black states in central and southern Africa, including many that are strongly critical of the South African government.

Much of the aid is government-backed, such as the food and medical supplies that are regularly flown from Johannesburg to Kinshasa in Zaire. But in the case of the doctors here, it is an entirely private affair.

The service originated 10 years ago, when its founder, a Johannesburg radiologist, Dr. George Cohen, was on a private visit to Swaziland. Shocked by the lack of specialist medical care, he arranged with Swazi authorities to recruit volunteers from Johannesburg's medical community who would travel the 250 miles to Mbabane on weekends.

After a year, the driving began to exhaust the volunteers, who were also running into problems with the lack of equipment in the government hospitals at Mbabane and Hlatikulu, 80 miles away. Dr. Cohen approached Mr. Oppenheimer, a liberal on racial issues, who lent his company's aircraft and financed the purchase of essential equipment for the Swazi hospitals.

More than 250 specialists have participated in the project. They have logged more than 5,500 operations and treated about 40,000 non-surgical cases. The service has cost the patients nothing, other than the 35-cent admission fee paid by all Swazis at government hospitals and the 30 cents a day inpatients pay for ward care. In return for their services, the Swazi government pays the South Africans for their bed and breakfast at a hotel outside Mbabane.

If there is any inducement for the doctors, beyond altruistic considerations, it lies in the resort complex of which the hotel is part. The complex, centering on a casino, draws thousands every weekend from South Africa, where gambling is illegal. There is also the attraction of a multiracial society where whites and blacks mix in a way that is still taboo at home.

They said that witnesses had been called to testify against Lev Lukyanenko, 50, a lawyer who founded a Helsinki-monitoring group in the Ukraine. The trial was believed to be taking place in the Ukrainian town of Gorodya, the sources said.

Mr. Lukyanenko was arrested Dec. 12. He served 15 years in a labor camp after a death sentence against him was commuted in 1961.

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9 Killed in S. Korea

SEOUL, July 17 (AP) — Nine persons were killed and about 40 injured when a bus burst into flames near Pusan, 230 miles south of here, police reported yesterday.

Another Geneva restaurant owner believes local species will pick up again in the autumn after a spate of expected good weather. Until then, his stocks are being imported from Ireland.

Many environmentalists believe

pollution is the reason why stocks of gourmet fish have almost hit rock bottom, while lesser-known species continue to multiply.

"Fish which are not good for eating usually suffer much less from

she takes the entertaining seriously.

"We're doing what we believe in," she said in a pale blue and cream salon recently, overlooking the lush green garden in back. "We're trying hard to reach the people in this country. We want to acquaint ourselves with the power combs to know where the country is so we can make predictions. You only pass this way once and you might as well do a good job. Entertaining is not glamorous. But it's the nuts and bolts of this life."

Mr. Hartman says the nuts and bolts of his job is explaining U.S. policies to the French and eliminating misunderstandings. "That's where the travel part comes in," he said in a short interview last week.

"We believe in making contacts with a whole series of groups, artistic and academic too."

Ironically, the Hartmans' entertaining has stirred the only controversy. While the French appear to like the new informality, there have been complaints within the American Embassy that the Hartmans have absorbed the entire entertainment budget, including funds normally reserved for lower-level diplomats and regional consulates.

Until recently, the U.S. Embassy and consulates in France had an annual entertainment budget of \$50,000, about 20 percent of which went to the ambassador. In recent years, some ambassadors were independently wealthy. Apparently, Mr. Erwin and Mr. Watson did not use up their portions of the budget.

Last year, the entertainment budget for France rose to \$80,000. But the Hartmans, who are not independently wealthy, have reportedly not only absorbed the ambassadorial allotment but have eaten into funds normally slated for other diplomats.

An embassy officer responsible for administering funds denied this report. And while Mr. Hartman acknowledged there have been some "problems," he insisted the problems are being solved and that American diplomats' "out-of-pocket" expenses will be reimbursed as always.

The balance sheet after one year in France is positive. Mr. Hartman, apparently President Carter's fifth choice for ambassador to Paris, seems to have installed a new era of U.S. diplomacy in France and imagination in American entertaining. His reputation has extended to the provinces. A butcher in Normandy recently proclaimed to a U.S. traveler, "For once you Americans have a real ambassador. I heard him on the radio. He speaks French!"

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| 12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close |      |     |      |      |              |      |      |      |      | 12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close |      |      |      |      |              |         |      |      |      | 12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close |      |      |      |      |         |         |      |      |      |     |     |
|--|------|-----|------|------|--------------|------|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|------|--------------|---------|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|------|---------|---------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| Chgs<br>Prev   |      |     |      |      | Chgs<br>Prev |      |      |      |      | Chgs<br>Prev   |      |      |      |      | Chgs<br>Prev |         |      |      |      | Chgs<br>Prev   |      |      |      |      |         |         |      |      |      |     |     |
| Stock  | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | Stock        | High | Low  | Div. | Yld. | Stock  | High | Low  | Div. | Yld. | Stock        | High    | Low  | Div. | Yld. | Stock  | High | Low  | Div. | Yld. | Stock   | High    | Low  | Div. | Yld. |     |     |
| 38% 28% ACF  | 2.10 | 5.9 | .33  | 36   | 35% 25%      | 5.7  | 6    | .92  | 51%  | 52   | 1.32 | 1.12 | .49  | 40%  | 44% 45%      | 1.43    | 1.2  | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.34 | 1.34 | .16  | 1.00 | 15% 16% | 1.43    | 1.2  | .27  | 125  | 125 |     |
| 21% 10% ACF  | 1.20 | 3.5 | .42  | 32   | 15% 14%      | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.32 | 1.2  | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.34 | 1.34 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.32 | 1.2  | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 15% 9% APL   | 1.1  | 3.4 | .9   | 141  | 15% 14%      | 1.10 | 1.05 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.10 | 1.05 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.20 | 1.1  | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.22 | 1.22 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.20 | 1.1  | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 45% 32% ARA  | 1.45 | 3.4 | .9   | 191  | 40% 41%      | 1.45 | 1.4  | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.45 | 1.4  | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.54 | 1.4  | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.56 | 1.56 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.54 | 1.4  | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 25% 17% ASA  | 1    | 4.8 | .45  | 30%  | 20% 20%      | 1.45 | 1.4  | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.45 | 1.4  | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.54 | 1.4  | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.56 | 1.56 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.54 | 1.4  | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 35% 24% AT&T   | 1.20 | 3.8 | .7   | 125  | 125% 125%    | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.22 | 1.22 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 35% 22% AT&T   | 1.20 | 3.8 | .7   | 125  | 125% 125%    | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.22 | 1.22 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 5% 2% AT&T   | 1.20 | 3.8 | .7   | 125  | 125% 125%    | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.22 | 1.22 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 25% 22% AT&T   | 1.20 | 3.8 | .7   | 125  | 125% 125%    | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.22 | 1.22 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125 | 125 |
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| 25% 22% AT&T   | 1.20 | 3.8 | .7   | 125  | 125% 125%    | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.22 | 1.22 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 25% 22% AT&T   | 1.20 | 3.8 | .7   | 125  | 125% 125%    | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.22 | 1.22 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 25% 22% AT&T   | 1.20 | 3.8 | .7   | 125  | 125% 125%    | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.22 | 1.22 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 25% 22% AT&T   | 1.20 | 3.8 | .7   | 125  | 125% 125%    | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.22 | 1.22 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 25% 22% AT&T   | 1.20 | 3.8 | .7   | 125  | 125% 125%    | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.22 | 1.22 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 25% 22% AT&T   | 1.20 | 3.8 | .7   | 125  | 125% 125%    | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125  | 125  | 1.22 | 1.22 | .16  | 1.00    | 15% 16% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125 | 125 |
| 25% 22% AT&T   | 1.20 | 3.8 | .7   | 125  | 125% 125%    | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%  | 1.20 | 1.15 | .15  | 15%  | 15%          | 12% 13% | 1.20 | 1.15 | .27  | 125  |      |      |      |      |         |         |      |      |      |     |     |

**1st Boston, CSWW Eye Cross Links**  
U.S. Concern to Buy Stake Sold by Merrill

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 17 (IHT) — First Boston, one of the leading U.S. securities houses, is negotiating to buy a one-third interest in Credit Suisse White Weld, the London-based merchant bank which ranks among the top five managers in the Eurobond market. The talks were disclosed today by CSWW in London and Credit Suisse in Zurich.

First Boston's purchase would restore CSWW's direct link with the U.S. capital market that was lost when White Weld was taken over by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith earlier this year. At that time, Credit Suisse exercised an option to buy the former White Weld stake rather than allow Merrill Lynch into the London operation — raising its stake in CSWW to 76 percent.

Under the proposed deal, the Swiss bank would sell to First Boston the 31 percent share of CSWW formerly held by White Weld at roughly the same price it paid, an estimated \$26 million. It was learned. The holding would be in the Swiss holding company SA Financiere du Credit Suisse et de White Weld, CSWW's parent company. Clariden Bank and Valeurs White Weld of Switzerland and Banque Francaise de Depots et de Tires. The Swiss National Bank would have to approve the transaction as its exchange controls currently prohibit the sale of Swiss francs to foreigners.

In turn, SA Financiere would buy into First Boston Inc., establishing the cross-holding structure that existed with White Weld. In this case, First Boston would pay for the acquisition by issuing new shares to be purchased by SA Financiere, giving it roughly a 31-percent stake in the U.S. concern's parent company, capitalized at \$85 million.

SA Financiere, whose capital totals some \$95 million, reportedly has substantial cash holdings to pay for the transaction, including the estimated \$17 million it earned on the sale of its 30-percent share of White Weld.

Market sources speculate that First Boston's international operations, based in London, would be dissolved into CSWW. Minos Zombanakis, who headed First Boston International since its inception in 1973, quit last month to set up INA Corp.'s new international investment banking operation. INA International Holdings Ltd. First Boston officials in London and New York were unavailable for comment.

**Japan Studying Debt Relief for Poorest Nations**

TOKYO, July 17 (AP-DJ) — Japan is studying ways of easing the debt burden of some of the world's poorest countries, but it still has not decided to cancel their debt outright, the Foreign Ministry said.

According to a ministry spokesman, the only measure that the Japanese government has agreed on so far is providing additional loans on an untied basis and at the "softest possible terms" to the most deserving countries.

Japan is being urged to follow the example of some Western countries and write off its credits, currently totaling \$383 million, that have been extended to 11 "least developed countries," or LLDCs, as the United Nations describes them. But the Finance Ministry objects to such a step and prefers more conservative measures such as offering new commodity loans and some degree of debt rescheduling.

The spokesman identified the 11 as Bangladesh, Laos, Nepal, Sudan, North Yemen, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Angola, Afghanistan and Malawi. By UN standards, they are in the LLDC category because annual per capita incomes are below \$120.

**Spain Reserves Advance**  
MADRID, July 17 (AP-DJ) — Spain's monetary reserves rose \$652 million in June from May to \$7,945 billion and rose \$1,812 billion during the first half, the Bank of Spain said today.

**Company Reports**

Revenue, profits, in millions of dollars

| Bank of America        |        | J.P. Morgan |                         | McGraw Edison |      | North American Phillips |        | Manufacturers Hanover |                         | Philadelphia National |      |
|------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| 2nd Quar.              | 1978   | 2nd Quar.   | 1978                    | 2nd Quar.     | 1978 | 2nd Quar.               | 1978   | 2nd Quar.             | 1978                    | 2nd Quar.             | 1978 |
| Oper. Net ....         | 118.30 | 93.10       | Revenue.....            | 55.36         | 1978 | Revenue.....            | 297.50 | 1978                  | Revenue.....            | 297.50                | 1978 |
| Per Share....          | 0.81   | 0.64        | Profits.....            | 50.16         | 1978 | Profits.....            | 18.98  | 1978                  | Profits.....            | 17.58                 | 1978 |
| Net Income....         | 118.30 | 93.10       | Per share....           | 1.39          | 1978 | Per share....           | 1.16   | 1978                  | Per share....           | 1.36                  | 1978 |
| Per Share....          | 0.81   | 0.64        | 6 months                | 1.26          | 1978 | 6 months                | 1.09   | 1978                  | 6 months                | 1.22                  | 1978 |
| 6 months               | 1978   | 1978        | Revenue.....            | 114.96        | 1978 | Revenue.....            | 191.83 | 1978                  | Revenue.....            | 1,040                 | 1978 |
| Oper. Net ....         | 220.80 | 175.90      | Profits.....            | 99.70         | 1978 | Profits.....            | 156.56 | 1978                  | Profits.....            | 895.60                | 1978 |
| Per Share....          | 1.51   | 1.21        | Per share....           | 2.85          | 1978 | Per share....           | 3.20   | 1978                  | Per share....           | 28.44                 | 1978 |
| Net Income....         | 220.80 | 176.10      | Per share....           | 2.50          | 1978 | Per share....           | 2.62   | 1978                  | Per share....           | 2.20                  | 1978 |
| Per Share....          | 1.51   | 1.21        | 1978                    | 1978          | 1978 | 1978                    | 1978   | 1978                  | 1978                    | 1978                  | 1978 |
| Boise Cascade          | 1978   | 1978        | Oper. Net ....          | 45.38         | 1978 | Oper. Net ....          | 1,672  | 1978                  | Oper. Net ....          | 1,329                 | 1978 |
| Revenue.....           | 694.20 | 591.30      | Per Share....           | 1.40          | 1978 | Profits.....            | 104.31 | 1978                  | Profits.....            | 85.14                 | 1978 |
| Profits.....           | 40.04  | 32.59       | Per Share....           | 1.27          | 1978 | Per Share....           | 1.74   | 1978                  | Per Share....           | 1.42                  | 1978 |
| Per share....          | 1.48   | 1.10        | 6 months                | 1.26          | 1978 | 6 months                | 1.09   | 1978                  | 6 months                | 1.22                  | 1978 |
| 6 months               | 1978   | 1978        | Revenue.....            | 110.00        | 1978 | Revenue.....            | 191.83 | 1978                  | Revenue.....            | 1,040                 | 1978 |
| Revenue.....           | 1,280  | 1,110       | Profits.....            | 98.88         | 1978 | Profits.....            | 156.56 | 1978                  | Profits.....            | 895.60                | 1978 |
| Profits.....           | 69.98  | 56.68       | Per Share....           | 2.74          | 1978 | Per Share....           | 3.20   | 1978                  | Per Share....           | 2.20                  | 1978 |
| Per share....          | 2.59   | 1.92        | Net Income....          | 78.68         | 1978 | Net Income....          | 88.88  | 1978                  | Net Income....          | 895.60                | 1978 |
| Consolidated Oil & Gas | 1978   | 1978        | Per Share....           | 2.65          | 1978 | Per Share....           | 2.74   | 1978                  | Per Share....           | 2.20                  | 1978 |
| Revenue.....           | 7.66   | 5.21        | Revenue.....            | 297.50        | 1978 | Revenue.....            | 297.50 | 1978                  | Revenue.....            | 297.50                | 1978 |
| Profits.....           | 1.15   | 0.83        | Profits.....            | 18.98         | 1978 | Profits.....            | 17.58  | 1978                  | Profits.....            | 17.58                 | 1978 |
| Per Share....          | 0.24   | 0.18        | Per Share....           | 1.16          | 1978 | Per Share....           | 1.04   | 1978                  | Per Share....           | 1.04                  | 1978 |
| 6 months               | 1978   | 1978        | Revenue.....            | 10.40         | 1978 | Revenue.....            | 191.83 | 1978                  | Revenue.....            | 1,040                 | 1978 |
| Revenue.....           | 13.30  | 10.40       | Profits.....            | 9.64          | 1978 | Profits.....            | 156.56 | 1978                  | Profits.....            | 895.60                | 1978 |
| Profits.....           | 2.29   | 1.96        | Per Share....           | 0.95          | 1978 | Per Share....           | 2.62   | 1978                  | Per Share....           | 2.20                  | 1978 |
| Per Share....          | 0.48   | 0.42        | Revenue.....            | 583.00        | 1978 | Revenue.....            | 1,040  | 1978                  | Revenue.....            | 1,040                 | 1978 |
| Control Data           | 1978   | 1978        | Profits.....            | 519.40        | 1978 | Profits.....            | 895.60 | 1978                  | Profits.....            | 895.60                | 1978 |
| Revenue.....           | 449.10 | 369.80      | Per Share....           | 2.18          | 1978 | Per Share....           | 2.20   | 1978                  | Per Share....           | 2.20                  | 1978 |
| Profits.....           | 25.48  | 17.10       | North American Phillips | 1978          | 1978 | North American Phillips | 1978   | 1978                  | North American Phillips | 1978                  | 1978 |
| Per Share....          | 1.48   | 0.99        | Revenue.....            | 579.50        | 1978 | Revenue.....            | 579.50 | 1978                  | Revenue.....            | 579.50                | 1978 |
| 6 months               | 1978   | 1978        | Profits.....            | 477.40        | 1978 | Profits.....            | 477.40 | 1978                  | Profits.....            | 477.40                | 1978 |
| Revenue.....           | 849.50 | 708.00      | Per Share....           | 1.22          | 1978 | Per Share....           | 1.22   | 1978                  | Per Share....           | 1.22                  | 1978 |
| Profits.....           | 41.16  | 30.09       | 6 months                | 1.22          | 1978 | 6 months                | 1.22   | 1978                  | 6 months                | 1.22                  | 1978 |
| Per Share....          | 2.38   | 1.74        | Revenue.....            | 1,040         | 1978 | Revenue.....            | 1,040  | 1978                  | Revenue.....            | 1,040                 | 1978 |
| Gould                  | 1978   | 1978        | Profits.....            | 27.75         | 1978 | Profits.....            | 27.75  | 1978                  | Profits.....            | 27.75                 | 1978 |
| Revenue.....           | 471.90 | 405.90      | Per Share....           | 2.15          | 1978 | Per Share....           | 2.20   | 1978                  | Per Share....           | 2.20                  | 1978 |
| Profits.....           | 28.97  | 24.18       | Philadelphia National   | 1978          | 1978 | Philadelphia National   | 1978   | 1978                  | Philadelphia National   | 1978                  | 1978 |
| Per Share....          | 1.10   | 0.96        | Revenue.....            | 7.58          | 1978 | Revenue.....            | 7.58   | 1978                  | Revenue.....            | 7.58                  | 1978 |
| 6 months               | 1978   | 1978        | Profits.....            | 6.54          | 1978 | Profits.....            | 6.54   | 1978                  | Profits.....            | 6.54                  | 1978 |
| Revenue.....           | 912.00 | 783.30      | Per Share....           | 1.12          | 1978 | Per Share....           | 1.12   | 1978                  | Per Share....           | 1.12                  | 1978 |
| Profits.....           | 53.80  | 44.94       | Net Income....          | 7.53          | 1978 | Net Income....          | 7.53   | 1978                  | Net Income....          | 7.53                  | 1978 |
| Per Share....          | 2.04   | 1.79        | Per Share....           | 6.56          | 1978 | Per Share....           | 6.56   | 1978                  | Per Share....           | 6.56                  | 1978 |

**Economic News Analysis**

**Capital Gains Tax Cut Favored**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

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WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT) — Although a cut in the capital gains tax is seen chiefly as helping the well-off minority, and even after the threat of a presidential veto, there is apparently no stopping the momentum in Congress for a substantial reduction.

Sixty-one Senators and a majority of the House Ways and Means Committee favor slashing the present capital gains tax, according to Congressional pulse-takers.

The Ways and Means Committee's chairman, Al Ullman, D-Ore., has kept the issue from coming to a vote for the last 2½ months, blocking action for broader tax reduction for individuals and corporations, to try to give the Carter administration a chance to avoid what could be a humiliating defeat.

But time is up, and now Mr. Ullman is pushing the tax-writing committee into action again, com-

ing down himself in favor of a somewhat moderate version of the cut. And President Carter's emissaries are talking compromise.

Interviews with public opinion specialists, sociologists, legislators and other experts suggest these general explanations for the paradox:

• The popularity of tax cuts of any type, as evidenced by the decision of California voters to reduce property taxes. In the public mind, rising taxes are associated with inflation, "big Government" and bad times. Moreover, reduced capital gains taxes, regardless of who benefits most, are seen as a means of achieving the American dream.

Related to this is the strong belief that, in a nation of gamblers, he who risks his money ought to be reaped the reward.

• The strength of the business lobby, which, a labor economist says, "pushes buttons" to flood legislators with telegrams.

• That's the kind of battle we can win," one White House aide confided a few days before President Carter's news conference June 27 where he attacked the capital gains tax cuts as providing "huge tax windfalls for millionaires and two

percent of U.S. taxpayers who make more than \$100,000 a year. No one really challenges the figures. The president cited Treasury figures showing that 80 percent of the benefits would go to one-half of 1 percent of U.S. taxpayers who make more than \$100,000 a year.

No one really challenges the figures. But they beg the point that castigating the malefactors of great wealth has suddenly become stale politics.



## **NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices July 17**

These Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as matter of record only.

# **Sociétés de Développement Régional (SDR)**

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**Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.      Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise**  
**Crédit Industriel et Commercial      Crédit Lyonnais**

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.                                 | Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.   | A.E. Ames & Co. Limited                         |
| Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.                                | Banca Commerciale Italiana   | Banca del Gottardo                              |
| Bankers Trust International Limited                          | Bank of America International Limited                                  | The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.                |
| Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)   |  | Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur          |
| Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.                           | Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez                                       | Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.         |
| Banque Louis-Dreyfus   | Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet                               | Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Belgique) S.A. |
|  | Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg S.A. |   |
| Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg                      | Banque Rothschild  | Banque de l'Union Européenne                    |
| Banque Worms   | Bayerische Vereinsbank   | Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank           |
| Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited             | Byblos Arab Finance Bank (Belgium) S.A.                                |   |
| Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations                           | Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat   | Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole             |
| Centrale Rabobank  | Chase Manhattan Limited  | Citicorp International Group                    |
| Compagnie Monégasque de Banque                               | County Bank Limited  | Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft                  |
| Credit and Finance Corporation Limited                       | CFC Crédit Général S.A. de Banque                                      | Creditanstalt-Bankverein                        |
| Crédit du Nord   | Dai-Ichi Kangyo Paribas Limited  | Crédit Commercial de France                     |
| Den Norske Creditbank  | Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft                                       | Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine       |
| Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S.                       | DG BANK  | Daiwa Europe N.V.                               |
| Finacor  | First Boston (Europe) Limited  | Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunaibank     |
| Gefina International Limited                                 | Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank   | Dresdner Bank                                   |
| Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen AG     | Fuji International   | Finance Limited                                 |
| Hambros Bank Limited   | Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG                                     | Aktiengesellschaft                              |
| Kansallis-Osake-Pankki                                       | Kleinwort, Benson Limited  | Viena   |
| Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International                      | Goldman Sachs International Corp.                                      |   |
| Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) | Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K.   |   |
| Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)                           | Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.                             |   |
| Merrill Lynch International & Co.                            | Lazard Frères et Cie   | Manufacturers Hanover Limited                   |
| Morgan Stanley International Limited                         | Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited   | Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited                   |
| Nippon European Bank S.A.                                    | National Bank of Abu Dhabi   | The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.         |
| Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis Securities Limited             | Nomura Europe N.V.   | Orion Bank Limited                              |
| Postipankki N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited                   | Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.                                       | PKbanken  |
| J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited                         | Salomon Brothers International Limited                                 | Scandinavian Bank Limited                       |
| Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated                | Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken  |   |
| Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque                        | Société Arabe Internationale de Banque (S.A.I.B.)                      |   |
| Société Lyonnaise de Dépôts et de Crédit Industriel          | Société Séquanaise de Banque   | Sparbankernas Bank                              |
| Strauss, Turnbull & Co.                                      | Sumitomo Finance International   | Sun Hung Kai International Limited              |
| Svenska Handelsbanken  | Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited                              | Trade Development Bank                          |
|  |  | London Branch                                   |
|  |  | Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale            |

| 12 Month | Stock       | Ch'oe    |        |      |       |      | 12 Month | Stock | Ch'oe |       |            |           |          | 12 Month | Stock | Ch'oe |      |      |       |      |      |     |     |
|----------|-------------|----------|--------|------|-------|------|----------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|
|          |             | High     | Low    | Div. | In \$ | Yld. |          |       | High  | Low   | Div.       | In \$     | Yld.     |          |       | High  | Low  | Div. | In \$ | Yld. |      |     |     |
|          |             | 100s     | 100s   | 100s | 100s  | 100s |          |       | 100s  | 100s  | 100s       | 100s      | 100s     |          |       |       | 100s | 100s | 100s  | 100s | 100s |     |     |
| 14%      | 9 MilRoy    | 25       | 18     | 14   | 19    | 14   | 14       | + 14  | 24%   | 20%   | NotDist    | 1.70      | 7.8      | 7        | 47    | 21%   | 21%  | 21%  | 21%   | 21%  | 21%  |     |     |
| 24%      | 19% MinnGas | 1.84     | 0.1    | 6    | 44    | 20%  | 19%      | + 4   | 21%   | 20%   | NotDist    | pr.1.85   | 9.0      | 6        | 2     | 20%   | 20%  | 20%  | 20%   | 20%  | 20%  |     |     |
| 58%      | 43 MMM      | 2        | 34     | 15   | 984   | 1594 | 58%      | + 58% | 29%   | 23%   | NotFG      | 2.38      | 9.0      | 6        | 26    | 25%   | 25%  | 25%  | 25%   | 25%  | 25%  |     |     |
| 22%      | 19% MinPL   | 1.84     | 9.2    | 10   | 21    | 20%  | 20       | + 16  | 19%   | 13%   | NotGyn     | 1.20      | 7.6      | 6        | 16    | 17%   | 17%  | 17%  | 17%   | 17%  | 17%  |     |     |
| 15%      | 11% MinnRel | 9.6      | 7.2    | 8    | 14    | 13%  | 13%      | + 13% | 4%    | 2%    | NotHom     | 20        | 26       | 3        | 34    | 3%    | 3%   | 3%   | 3%    | 3%   | 3%   |     |     |
| 33%      | 20% MinnRes | .20      | 5      | 6    | 32    | 31%  | 32       | + 36  | 31%   | 26%   | NotMdCr    | 5.0       | 19       | 11       | 108   | 28    | 28%  | 28%  | 28%   | 28%  | 28%  |     |     |
| 55%      | 40% MinPacC | 2.40     | 5.1    | 6    | 49    | 50%  | 50%      | + 50% | 24%   | 15    | NotMed     | 5.0b      | 2.5      | 9        | 102   | 20%   | 20%  | 20%  | 20%   | 20%  | 20%  |     |     |
| 19%      | 12% MinPSu  | 1b       | 8.0    | 12   | 23    | 12%  | 12%      | 12%   | 20%   | 15%   | NotMinSv   | 5.6       | 34       | 17       | 9     | 16%   | 16%  | 16%  | 16%   | 16%  | 16%  |     |     |
| 28%      | 23% MinPSu  | pr.2.44  | 11.    | 1    | 23%   | 23%  | 23%      | + 12  | 27%   | 18%   | NotPrest   | 1.50      | 7.3      | 6        | 44    | 20%   | 19%  | 20%  | 20%   | 20%  | 20%  |     |     |
| 70%      | 58% MinP    | pr.2.61  | 11.    | 26   | 24%   | 24%  | 24%      | + 24  | 27%   | 15%   | NotSemic   | .92       | 5.9      | 7        | 13    | 16    | 15%  | 15%  | 15%   | 15%  | 15%  |     |     |
| 3%       | 3% MinP     | MobileH  | 20     | 27%  | 26    | 27%  | 26       | + 26  | 21%   | 16    | NotStand   | 1.16      | 5.7      | 7        | 3     | 20%   | 20%  | 20%  | 20%   | 20%  | 20%  |     |     |
| 17%      | 11% MinMer  | .16      | 1.0    | 10   | 105   | 15%  | 15%      | + 14  | 37%   | 29%   | NotSti     | 1.25      | 8.1      | 10       | 30    | 30%   | 30%  | 30%  | 30%   | 30%  | 30%  |     |     |
| 16%      | 11% Mohasco | .90      | 7.1    | 8    | 26    | 17%  | 17%      | 17%   | 61%   | 3%    | NotTea     | 7         | 6        | 4        | 4     | 4%    | 4%   | 4%   | 4%    | 4%   | 4%   |     |     |
| 12%      | 47% MohhDta | 14       | 27.2   | 113% | 11%   | 11%  | 11%      | + 14  | 46%   | 31%   | NotTotm    | 1.88      | 4.0      | 5        | 248   | 45%   | 42%  | 45%  | 45%   | 45%  | 45%  |     |     |
| 52%      | 16% MonkrR  | 1.20     | 5.2    | 7    | 6     | 23%  | 23%      | + 16  | 30%   | 23%   | NotWet     | 1.60      | 5.3      | 181      | 30    | 29%   | 30   | + 14 | 20%   | 14%  | 14%  |     |     |
| 32%      | 18% Monkr   | 1.60     | 5.5    | 6    | 22    | 23%  | 23%      | + 14  | 23%   | 12%   | NotWind    | 1.54      | 30       | 11       | 12    | 18    | 17%  | 18   | 18%   | 18%  | 18%  |     |     |
| 23%      | 12% Monogr  | .40      | 1.7    | 8    | 79    | 23%  | 22%      | + 14  | 22%   | 12%   | NotNeptune | .54       | 29       | 12       | 28    | 24%   | 24%  | 24%  | 24%   | 24%  | 24%  |     |     |
| 70%      | 44% Monson  | 3.20     | 6.3    | 7    | 318   | 50%  | 50%      | + 50% | 24%   | 20%   | NotPwv     | 2         | 8.5      | 7        | 36    | 23%   | 23%  | 23%  | 23%   | 23%  | 23%  |     |     |
| 17%      | 15% MinnDU  | 1.30     | 7.6    | 7    | 9     | 17   | 16%      | + 14  | 22%   | 19%   | NotPwv     | 1.95      | 9.9      | 8        | 1     | 19%   | 19%  | 19%  | 19%   | 19%  | 19%  |     |     |
| 26%      | 22% MonPwv  | 1.92     | 8.6    | 9    | 3     | 22%  | 22%      | + 22% | 21%   | 21%   | NotEneI    | 1.94      | 8.7      | 9        | 17    | 22%   | 22%  | 22%  | 22%   | 22%  | 22%  |     |     |
| 23%      | 20% MonSt   | 1.80a    | 8.7    | 8    | 25    | 20%  | 20%      | + 20% | 31%   | 27%   | NotEneP    | 2.76      | 9.8      | 3        | 284   | 28%   | 28%  | 28%  | 28%   | 28%  | 28%  |     |     |
| 11%      | 3% MONY     | .92      | 9.6    | 11   | 53    | 5%   | 5%       | + 5%  | 36%   | 31%   | NotEngT    | 2.88      | 8.6      | 8        | 15    | 33%   | 33%  | 33%  | 33%   | 33%  | 33%  |     |     |
| 36%      | 24% MooreM  | 1        | 3.1    | 9    | 56    | 33%  | 32%      | 32%   | 34%   | 29%   | NotEngT    | 2.88      | 9.6      | 8        | 15    | 33%   | 33%  | 33%  | 33%   | 33%  | 33%  |     |     |
| 53%      | 39% Morgan  | 2.28     | 4.8    | 8    | 23    | 45%  | 45%      | + 45% | 29%   | 24%   | NotEngY    | 1.68      | 9.1      | 7        | 183   | 18%   | 18%  | 18%  | 18%   | 18%  | 18%  |     |     |
| 30%      | 23% MorKnu  | 1        | 4.1    | 6    | 103   | 24%  | 24%      | 24%   | 30%   | 15%   | NotEngY    | 1.52      | 2.1      | 12       | 11    | 27    | 26%  | 26%  | 26%   | 26%  | 26%  |     |     |
| 14%      | 13% MorseSh | .56      | 4.0    | 6    | 68    | 14%  | 14%      | + 14% | 24%   | 15%   | NotEngY    | .80       | 4.5      | 222      | 191   | 17%   | 17%  | 17%  | 17%   | 17%  | 17%  |     |     |
| 7%       | 4%          | NotTrAm  | 10     | 28   | 7%    | 7%   | 7%       | + 14  | 75    | 64%   | NotEngY    | 1.60      | 6.6      | 1        | 68    | 68    | 68   | + 16 | 16%   | 16%  |      |     |     |
| 30%      | 21%         | NotNor   | 1.20   | 4.0  | 11    | 102  | 29%      | 29%   | + 29% | 104%  | 5%         | NotEngY   | 9        | 195      | 104   | 91    | 91%  | 91%  | 91%   | 91%  | 91%  | 91% |     |
| 51%      | 33%         | NotMtral | 1.2    | 2.1  | 12    | 78   | 48%      | 48%   | + 48% | 17%   | 13%        | NotEngY   | 1.34     | 9.4      | 8     | 224   | 14%  | 14%  | 14%   | 14%  | 14%  | 14% |     |
| 4%       | 33%         | NotFuel  | 2.20   | 5.9  | 10    | 36   | 37%      | 36%   | + 37% | 44%   | 35%        | NotEngY   | 1.60     | 9.6      | 6     | 2108  | 37%  | 37%  | 37%   | 37%  | 37%  | 37% |     |
| 29%      | 25%         | NotStel  | 2.08   | 7.8  | 8     | 16   | 26%      | 26%   | + 26% | 61%   | 51%        | NotEngY   | 1.25     | 10       | 2400  | 53    | 52%  | 52%  | 52%   | 52%  | 52%  |     |     |
| 13%      | 6%          | NotMtrd  | 20%    | 26   | 11%   | 11%  | 11%      | + 14  | 123%  | 108%  | NotEngY    | 1.15      | 11       | 250      | 111   | 111   | 111  | 111  | 111   | 111  |      |     |     |
| 8        | 47%         | NotMnd   | pr.4.0 | 5.9  | 7     | 4%   | 6%       | 6%    | + 6%  | 114%  | 9%         | NotEngSh  | .19      | 9.0      | 17    | 114   | 10%  | 11%  | 11%   | 11%  | 11%  | 11% |     |
| 20%      | 16%         | Munns    | 1.20   | 6.7  | 6     | 1    | 17%      | 17%   | + 17% | 33%   | 27%        | NotEngSh  | 2.40     | 8.4      | 7     | 34    | 28%  | 28%  | 28%   | 28%  | 28%  | 28% |     |
| 19%      | 15%         | MurphC   | 1.28   | 8.0  | 9     | 6    | 16%      | 16%   | + 16% | 33%   | 28%        | NotEngSh  | 1.90     | 6.7      | 6     | 28    | 28%  | 28%  | 28%   | 28%  | 28%  | 28% |     |
| 26%      | 29%         | MurpOil  | 1.0    | 19   | 11    | 118  | 42       | 41%   | 42%   | + 42% | 30         | 24        | NotWtrh  | 1.84     | 7.4   | 111   | 19   | 24%  | 24%   | 24%  | 24%  | 24% | 24% |
| 25%      | 18%         | MurphyO  | 1      | 4.5  | 8     | 3    | 22%      | 22%   | + 22% | 25%   | 19%        | NotWtrh   | 1.60     | 7.8      | 4     | 48    | 20%  | 20%  | 20%   | 20%  | 20%  | 20% |     |
| 16%      | 13%         | MutRm    | 1.26   | 8.9  | 6     | 14%  | 14%      | 14%   | + 14% | 31    | 19         | NotWtrh   | 1.24     | 5.6      | 5     | 21    | 22%  | 22   | 22    | + 16 | 16%  | 16% |     |
| 14       | 8%          | MyersL   | .40    | 2.9  | 13    | 169  | 13%      | 13%   | + 13% | 26%   | 18%        | NotCacoI  | .50      | 2.5      | 14    | 29    | 20   | 19%  | 20    | + 28 | 28%  | 28% |     |
|          |             |          | N—N—N  |      |       |      |          |       | 5%    | 3     | NotAmMig   | .50       | 31       | 31       | 31    | 3%    | 3%   | 3%   | 3%    | 3%   | 3%   |     |     |
| 58%      | 36% NCR     | 1        | 1.8    | 10   | 724   | 56%  | 55%      | + 54% | 32%   | 24%   | NotApHnI   | 1.50      | 5.4      | 6        | 30    | 28%   | 27%  | 28%  | 28%   | 28%  | 28%  |     |     |
| 15%      | 11% NCLind  | 1.20     | 6.3    | 9    | 170   | 19%  | 18%      | + 18% | 7%    | 3%    | NotApHnI   | .16       | 2.1      | 8        | 1698  | 7%    | 7%   | 7%   | 7%    | 7%   | 7%   |     |     |
| 24%      | 17%         | NLT      | 1      | 4.2  | 7     | 172  | 24%      | 24%   | + 24% | 24%   | 15%        | NotApHnI  | .16      | 308      | 29    | 24    | 25%  | 25%  | 25%   | 25%  | 25%  | 25% |     |
| 7%       | 4%          | NLV      | 1.10   | 15   | 6     | 49   | 74%      | 74%   | + 74% | 129%  | 8%         | NotEosutI | 1.02     | 11       | 7     | 1048  | 9%   | 9%   | 9%    | 9%   | 9%   | 9%  |     |
| 26%      | 24%         | Nobisco  | 1.28   | 5.5  | 10    | 153  | 25       | 25%   | + 25% | 154%  | 10         | NotColSt  | .50      | 37       | 4     | 23    | 13%  | 13%  | 13%   | 13%  | 13%  | 13% |     |
| 32%      | 24%         | Noico    | 1.24   | 4.3  | 12    | 61   | 29       | 28%   | + 28% | 16%   | 13%        | NotColSt  | .50      | 37       | 13    | 23    | 13%  | 13%  | 13%   | 13%  | 13%  | 13% |     |
| 26%      | 17%         | Norce    | .68    | 45   | 9     | 12   | 19%      | 19%   | + 19% | 20%   | 16%        | NotColSt  | 1.50     | 8.3      | 10    | 44    | 18%  | 18%  | 18%   | 18%  | 18%  | 18% |     |
| 31%      | 17%         | Noschut  | 1      | 3.8  | 7     | 36   | 26%      | 26%   | + 26% | 404%  | 34%        | NotColSt  | 1.50     | 8.5      | 19    | 26    | 24%  | 24%  | 24%   | 24%  | 24%  | 24% |     |
| 21%      | 10%         | NotAirI  | .50    | 24   | 16    | 454  | 21       | 20%   | + 20% | 301%  | 23%        | NotNosp   | 2.16     | 8.5      | 19    | 26    | 25%  | 25%  | 25%   | 25%  | 25%  | 25% |     |
| 27%      | 17%         | NotAve   | 1.47   | 5.3  | 51    | 51   | 52%      | + 52% | 53%   | 44%   | NotNosp    | pr.4.10   | 8.9      | 20       | 46    | 46    | 46   | + 16 | 16%   | 16%  | 16%  |     |     |
| 19%      | 12%         | NotCon   | 4.4    | 5.6  | 7     | 16   | 142      | 18%   | + 18% | 118%  | 109        | NotNosp   | pr.10.36 | 9.4      | 25    | 110   | 110  | 110  | 110   | 110  | 110  |     |     |
| 22%      | 16%         | NotChem  | 56     | 12.8 | 490   | 20   | 19%      | + 16% | 33    | 22%   | NotTel     | .72       | 2.5      | 10       | 29%   | 29%   | 29%  | 29%  | 29%   | 29%  |      |     |     |
| 16%      | 10%         | NotChm   | 4.0    | 5.2  | 144   | 49   | 11%      | 11%   | 51%   | 31%   | NotNtgcg   | .25       | 4.6      | 54       | 54    | 51%   | 51%  | 51%  | 51%   | 51%  | 51%  |     |     |
| 31%      | 24%         | NotDefr  | 1.68   | 5.6  | 6     | 11   | 304      | 30    | + 16% | 37%   | 18%        | NotNtgcg  | .16      | 4.2      | 8     | 728   | 38%  | 38%  | 38%   | 38%  | 38%  | 38% |     |

(Continued on Page 10)



# **Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.**

**Osaka/Japan**

## Scand, Sapan

**DM 150,000,000**  
**3 1/ 8% Deutsche M**

**3½% Deutsche Mark Convertible Bonds of 1978/1988**

**Offering price:** 100%  
**Interest:** 3½% p.a., payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1  
**Redemption:** on June 1 of the years 1984 through 1988 in five equal instalments by drawing of series by lot at par.  
**Conversion right:** from November 1, 1978 into ordinary shares of Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd. at a conversion price of DM 2.95 per share  
**Listing:** Frankfurt am Main

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Dresdner Bank</b><br>Aktiengesellschaft                           | <b>Deutsche Bank</b><br>Aktiengesellschaft                 | <b>Nomura Europe N.V.</b>  |
| <b>Daiwa Europe N.V.</b>   | <b>J. Henry Schroder Wagg &amp; Co.</b><br>Limited         | <b>Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)</b><br>Limited                        |
| <b>Sumitomo Finance International</b>                                |  |  |
| <b>Abu Dhabi Investment Company</b>                                  | <b>Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)</b>                      | <b>Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.</b>  |
| <b>Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.</b>                                 | <b>A. E. Ames &amp; Co.</b><br>Limited                     | <b>Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.</b>                                   |
| <b>Associated Japanese Bank</b><br>(International) Ltd.              | <b>Atlantic Capital</b><br>Corporation                     | <b>Banca Commerciale Italiana</b>  |
| <b>Banca del Gottardo</b>  | <b>Banca della Svizzera Italiana</b>                       | <b>Bank of America International</b><br>Limited                            |
| <b>Bank Julius Baer International</b><br>Limited                     | <b>Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft</b><br>Aktiengesellschaft     | <b>Bank Leu International Ltd.</b>   |
| <b>Bank Leumi le Israel Group</b>                                    | <b>Bank Mees &amp; Hope N.V.</b>                           | <b>The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.</b>                                    |
| <b>Banque Arabe et Internationale</b><br>d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) | <b>Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.</b>                       | <b>Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur</b>                              |
| <b>Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.</b>                            | <b>Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez</b>                    | <b>Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.</b>                             |
| <b>Banque Nationale de Paris</b>                                     | <b>Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet</b>            | <b>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas</b>                                     |
| <b>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.</b>                 | <b>Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg</b>             | <b>Banque Rothschild</b>   |
| <b>Banque Worms</b>  | <b>Baring Brothers &amp; Co.</b><br>Limited                | <b>H. Albert de Bary &amp; Co. N.V.</b>                                    |
| <b>Bayerische Hypotheken- und</b><br>Wechsel-Bank                    | <b>Bayerische Landesbank</b><br>Girozentrale               | <b>Bayerische Vereinsbank</b>  |
| <b>Berliner Bank</b><br>Aktiengesellschaft                           | <b>Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank</b>              | <b>Blyth Eastman Dillon &amp; Co.</b><br>International Limited             |
| <b>Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations</b>                            | <b>Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse</b>                     | <b>Commerzbank</b><br>Aktiengesellschaft                                   |
| <b>Compagnie Monégasque de Banque</b>                                | <b>Creditanstalt-Bankverein</b>                            | <b>Crédit Commercial de France</b>   |
| <b>Crédit Industriel et Commercial</b>                               | <b>Crédit Lyonnais</b>                                     | <b>Credit Suisse White Weld</b><br>Limited                                 |
| <b>Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd.</b>                                 | <b>DB Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.</b>                         | <b>Delbrück &amp; Co.</b>  |
| <b>Deutsche Girozentrale</b><br>– Deutsche Kommunalbank –            | <b>DG Bank</b><br>Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank             | <b>The Development Bank of Singapore</b><br>Limited                        |
| <b>Euromobiliare S.p.A. Milano</b>                                   | <b>European Banking Company</b><br>Limited                 | <b>Firs. Boston (Europe)</b><br>Limited                                    |
| <b>Robert Fleming &amp; Co.</b><br>Limited                           | <b>Goldman Sachs International Corp.</b>                   | <b>Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois</b>                            |
| <b>Hambros Bank</b><br>Limited                                       | <b>Georg Hauck &amp; Sohn</b>                              | <b>Hill Samuel &amp; Co.</b><br>Limited                                    |
| <b>Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)</b><br>Aktiengesellschaft   | <b>Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino</b>               | <b>Jardine Fleming &amp; Co.</b><br>Limited                                |
| <b>Kidder, Peabody International</b><br>Limited                      | <b>Kleinwort, Benson</b><br>Limited                        | <b>Kredietbank N.V.</b>  |
| <b>Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise</b>                              | <b>Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia</b>                      | <b>Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting &amp;</b><br>Investment Co. (S.A.K.) |
| <b>Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)</b>                            | <b>Kyowa Finance (Hong Kong)</b><br>Limited                | <b>Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz</b><br>– Girozentrale –                      |
| <b>Lazard Brothers &amp; Co.</b><br>Limited                          | <b>Lazard Frères et Cie</b>                                | <b>Lloyds Bank International</b><br>Limited                                |
| <b>Manufacturers Hanover</b><br>Limited                              | <b>Merck, Finck &amp; Co.</b>                              | <b>Merrill Lynch International &amp; Co.</b>                               |
| <b>B. Metzler seel. Sohn &amp; Co.</b>                               | <b>Samuel Montagu &amp; Co.</b><br>Limited                 | <b>Morgan Grenfell &amp; Co.</b><br>Limited                                |
| <b>Morgan Stanley International</b><br>Limited                       | <b>National Bank of Abu Dhabi</b>                          | <b>New Japan Securities Europe</b><br>Limited                              |
| <b>The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.</b>                       | <b>Nippon European Bank S.A.</b>                           | <b>The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru</b><br>Securities Co., Ltd.                  |
| <b>Nomura Europe GmbH</b>  | <b>Nomura International (Hong Kong) Ltd.</b>               | <b>Nordeutsche Landesbank</b><br>Girozentrale                              |
| <b>Den norske Creditbank</b>   | <b>Österreichische Länderbank</b><br>Aktiengesellschaft    | <b>Okasan Securities Co., Ltd.</b>   |
| <b>Sal. Oppenheim jr. &amp; Cie.</b>                                 | <b>Orion Bank</b><br>Limited                               | <b>Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd.</b>  |
| <b>Pierson, Heldring &amp; Pierson N.V.</b>                          | <b>N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons</b><br>Limited              | <b>Saltama-Union International (Hong Kong)</b><br>Limited                  |
| <b>Salomon Brothers International</b><br>Limited                     | <b>Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.</b>                          | <b>Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst &amp; Co.</b>                              |
| <b>Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking</b><br>Limited                  | <b>Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken</b>                       | <b>Smith Barney, Harris Upham &amp; Co.</b><br>Incorporated                |
| <b>Société Générale</b>  | <b>Société Générale de Banque S.A.</b>                     | <b>Svenska Handelsbanken</b>   |
| <b>Taiyo Kobe Finance Hong Kong</b><br>Limited                       | <b>D. W. Taylor &amp; Company.</b><br>Limited              | <b>Trident International Finance</b><br>Limited                            |
| <b>Trinkaus &amp; Burkhardt</b>                                      | <b>Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises –</b><br>U.B.A.F. | <b>Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)</b><br>Limited                   |
| <b>Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken</b>                        | <b>Vereins- und Westbank</b><br>Aktiengesellschaft         | <b>J. Vontobel &amp; Co.</b>   |
| <b>Wako Securities Co., Ltd.</b>                                     | <b>S.G. Warburg &amp; Co. Ltd.</b>                         | <b>M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz &amp; Co.</b>                           |
| <b>Wardley</b><br>Limited  | <b>Westdeutsche Landesbank</b><br>Girozentrale             | <b>Westfalenbank</b><br>Aktiengesellschaft                                 |
| <b>Wood Gundy</b><br>Limited   | <b>Yamaichi International (Europe)</b><br>Limited          | <b>Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.</b>                                       |

**NEW YORK, July 17, 1978** —  
Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

| Commodity and unit                     | Aug. Year Ago |
|--|---------------|
| Coffee & Sons, lb.                     | 1.50 2.20     |
| TEXTILES                               |               |
| Printex 3000, 3000-yd.                 | 0.44 0.44     |
| METALS                                 |               |
| Steel bars (100 ft.)                   | 350.50 240.00 |
| Steel scrap No. 1, lb.                 | 210.00 210.00 |
| Lead scrap, lb.                        | 4.45 4.45     |
| Copper Elec., lb.                      | 0.31 0.31     |
| Tin (Sheet), lb.                       | 6.05 5.95     |
| Zinc (Sheet), lb.                      | 0.27 0.31     |
| Silver N.Y., oz.                       | 51.25 4.50    |
| Gold N.Y., oz.                         | 181.00 140.00 |
| COMMODITY Indices                      |               |
| Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1951) | 717.17 890.00 |

— Preliminary  
— Final  
— Nominal

### NEW YORK FUTURES

July 17, 1978

| Open                       | High                | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----|-------|------|
| MAINE POTATOES             |                     |     |       |      |
| 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Nov. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Dec. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Mar. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| May 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05    | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Aug. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Oct. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Dec. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Mar. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| May 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05    | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Aug. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Oct. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Dec. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Mar. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| May 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05    | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Aug. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Oct. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Dec. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Mar. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| May 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05    | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Aug. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Oct. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Dec. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Mar. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| May 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05    | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Aug. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Oct. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Dec. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Mar. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| May 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05    | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Aug. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Oct. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Dec. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
| Mar. 2.05 2.05 2.05 2.05   | 5.05 5.05 5.05 5.05 |     |       |      |
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## Tour de France Drug Scandal

By Samuel Abe

ALPE D'HUEZ, France, July 17 (IHT)—Near tears, Michel Pollentier told a confused story here today as he tried to explain and protest his disqualification as the overall leader of the Tour de France cycle race.

Hours after his victory yesterday in the first demanding stage through the Alps, Pollentier, a 27-year-old Belgian racer for the Flandria team, was ruled out of the race in a dope control contest.

This afternoon, at a news conference on the balcony of his hotel room here as the racers paused for 1 day, Pollentier seemed uncertain exactly what his offense had been. As questions were put to him in several languages, he appeared to be confused, contrite and self-pitying.

### Resentful, Defiant

Mostly he seemed to resent the fact that he had been caught with a jask and tube attached to his arm to sober somebody else's urine specimen after the 150-mile race.

"They took my specimen," he said, "and there was no trouble with it. The doctor said it was acceptable. I signed and countersigned for it." For a moment he looked defiant.

"The medication I took," he continued, "is to help me breathe. I have used it before, it is not an amphetamine."

[A Reuters dispatch today said that it had been reported that a second racer, Antoine Guitterez, 25, had been accused of trying to fake the test by using a similar apparatus.] Reminded by a questioner that he had been disqualified for fraud,

and not for failing the dope test, he seemed puzzled again.

"But still," he said, "there is nothing wrong with my specimen."

Had the apparatus not in fact been found under his jersey?

### Admits Discovery

"Yes, yes, I think so, but they had taken it away before the test. The doctor said to me that I had passed the test. What I have used is a medication, something half the racers use." He looked off the third floor balcony for support, seeking something in the crowd gathered on the street and staring upward at him.

Never before has a leader of the Tour de France, the major race in bicycling, been disqualified. In this steamy Alpine resort on a day off from the race, that was enough to draw the curious.

Pollentier charged that officials of the tour had been prejudicial toward his team, a not infrequent feeling of Belgians about the French.

"Freddy Maertens was made to take the drug test when he finished third in a sprint," Pollentier said of his roommate, alluding to the rule that only the first two finishers are usually checked. "Maertens was among the leaders in eight sprints and eight times he has been checked."

Nevertheless, Pollentier con-

### Transactions

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
CALIFORNIA ANGELS — Recalled John Caneira, pitcher, from Salt Lake City of the Pacific Coast League.

National Football League

CLEVELAND BROWNS — Signed Reuben Gibson and Billy Coleman, running backs, to free agents.

GREEN BAY PACKERS — Signed Vince Lomia, kicker, to a free agent contract.

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS — Traded Keith Simeone, defensive tackle, to the New Orleans Saints for an undesignated receiver.

NEW YORK GIANTS — Signed George Kinn defensive guard, to a multi-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA EAGLES — Waived Jeff Bleemer and Scott Russell, offensive tackles; Jim Clegg, defensive tackle; Steve Robins, defensive end; Carl Russell and Bob Moses, defensive backs; and Tom Lewis, wide receiver.

DETROIT LIONS — Signed Jerry Lawrence, quarterback, and Luther Palmer, linebacker, as free agents.

### 7 to Return

Another storm that marked the arrival of the Tour de France here seemed to be blowing over. It was reliably reported that the tour officials would reinstate seven racers who were also disqualified yesterday, for being pushed by spectators up the 10-mile hill to Alpe d'Huez.

All seven were monitored receiving at least 10 pushes each, although it was acknowledged that none of the pushes had been solicited. Added to the Pollentier affair, the seven other disqualifications brought the remaining racers to a new state of anger.

Remembering the slowdown strike last week over starting times, the organizers were said to have decided not to arouse the racers again.

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